

## U.S. Might Bypass Allies on Weapons Pact, Official Says



François Mitterrand

### Mitterrand: Staying Clear of Disputes

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — By developing a French version of the Rose Garden strategy usually associated with White House incumbents, President François Mitterrand has rebuilt his once severely damaged political base and moved significantly closer to deciding to run for reelection.

But the withdrawal by Mr. Mitterrand into an Olympian calm inside the Elysée Palace in recent months has also removed one of the most influential European voices on allied nuclear strategy at a time when U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations have reached a critical point.

While steering clear of political controversies abroad and at home and establishing an image of quiet, steady leadership, the French Socialist leader insists to visitors today that he has not yet made up his mind about seeking a second seven-year mandate in April.

But his comments and confident demeanor in an interview at the Elysée suggest that he is moving steadily in that direction, with the clear intention of running a campaign in which he will de-emphasize ideology and foreign policy in favor of an appeal to national unity.

In contrast to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and to his own French conservative opponents, Mr. Mitterrand does not attach much significance to the debate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over a Soviet proposal that would effectively bar

By Peter Maass  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A senior U.S. official at NATO warned Thursday that President Ronald Reagan might approve a proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles from Europe even if the allies did not endorse the plan.

"You talk to your friends and you take on board their views, but once you've done that, you have to proceed with the process and reach your own decision," said the official. He added that it was possible that the decision "won't be preceded by a consensus" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The proposed treaty calls for the elimination in Europe of all U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles, known as the double-zero option. The Soviet Union would be allowed to retain 100 warheads on its Asian flank, while the United States would have the right to deploy a similar number of warheads on its soil.

Until now, U.S. officials have shied away from saying that a decision on the arms accord, which Mr. Reagan appears to favor, could be made without endorsement of all the allies. Analysts say such a move could bolster charges that the United States disregards the concerns of its NATO partners.

However, the West German government is deeply divided over the arms plan. This hesitation has caused disarray in NATO, and apparently has stretched the patience of Washington.

The comments by the senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, appear aimed at increasing pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to resolve the dispute in his coalition government. Defense Minister Manfred Wörner opposes the removal of all short-range missiles, while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in favor of the deal.

Although the U.S. official stressed that Mr. Reagan intended to make a decision "in consultation with the allies," he repeatedly pointed out that the final judgment

See NATO, Page 2



### North Korean Leader Begins Official Visit to China

A Chinese officer helped President Kim Il Sung of North Korea mount a podium with President Li Xian'an of China, right, for welcoming ceremonies near the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Thursday. As he began his first official visit since 1984 to China, a long-time ally, Mr. Kim said that the Chinese and Korean people were "comrades in arms" and "reliable allies."

## Fiji Coup Leader to Head Interim Regime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka will head an interim administration under a compromise worked out by the island nation's traditional chiefs to end a week of political conflict, an army spokesman said Thursday.

Colonel Rabuka led a military coup May 14 against Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra. But this week, the political situation was thrown into confusion after Governor General Sir Penaia Ganilau asserted that Colonel Rabuka had agreed that the governor general should assume executive powers.

The Great Council of Chiefs, a body linking the traditional leaders of ethnic Fijians, met Colonel Rabuka and Sir Penaia on Thursday

before deciding on a compromise, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman, Lieutenant Eroni Volavola, said that the compromise would establish Colonel

Analysts see the coup as part of a growing South Pacific challenge to the West. Page 2.

Rabuka as the nation's leader until elections are held in "five and a half to six months." He said the council of chiefs would convene again Friday to announce its decisions.

He said Sir Penaia had agreed to swear in a council of ministers under the colonel, and that the governor general would appoint an advisory council chaired by the colonel to review the constitution.

Colonel Rabuka, 38, espouses a

policy of Fiji for Fijians and has demanded a new constitution guaranteeing that power remains in the hands of Fijians, who are slightly outnumbered by the Indians.

"We have won," Colonel Rabuka told a rapturous crowd of dancing and singing Fijians who had waited until dusk outside the meeting. "But we must not jeopardize the aims of the coup. People must remain calm," he said.

More than 50 people were injured Wednesday when mobs of Fijians attacked a rally in support of Mr. Bavadra's government, which was dominated by ethnic Indians. The capital's Indian suburbs were quiet on Thursday, with virtually all shops shuttered and no Indians on the streets.

Sir Penaia has yet to make a

statement about a compromise, although he has said that he cannot recognize "an unlawful military regime."

But the spokesman said the governor general was "agreeable" to the plan, which would allow him to retain his position. It earlier had been reported that the chiefs were considering dismissing Sir Penaia, who represents Queen Elizabeth II as head of state.

In London on Wednesday, Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth, said that if the chiefs declared a republic "with the authority of the governor general and her majesty overthrown, then it would be no means follow that the country would remain a member of the Commonwealth."



Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan who contributed nearly \$2 million to the Contras, testifying before the congressional investigative committee in Washington on Thursday.

## Guatemala's New Criminality

### Robberies, Murders Rising as Political Violence Ebbs

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — In a poor section of Guatemala's capital, Felix Medrano and his wife run a small store where they sell sacks of rice and other grains that relatives send them from the eastern province of Jutiapa. Mr. Medrano says he could expand his business, but prefers instead to do odd jobs in the afternoon and evening to make ends meet.

"I'm afraid of making it look as if I have money," Mr. Medrano explained. "As soon as criminals think there is money somewhere, they come to rob and kill you."

With the transition last year from military to civilian rule in Guatemala, death squads directed by the government have disappeared and political violence has been substantially reduced. But common crime has proved difficult to control, and there are now an average of nearly 200 homicides each month in a country of slightly more than 8 million people, according to official estimates.

Last week was typical. A 40-year-old laborer was shot to death as he walked along a street in central Guatemala City. In another part of the city, an elderly man was killed along with a shoeshine boy, who was hit by a stray bullet.

There was no apparent motive for either assault, but in other cases, murder and robbery go together. In the provincial capital of Retalhuleu, intruders knocked on Deriberto Enriquez Quirós's door Sunday evening, shot and killed him when he answered, and took his savings of 400 quetzales (about \$160).

Government officials and others say the surge of violence is a result

In the past, if someone could identify the assailant 'maybe a policeman would be sent to his house to kill him.'

— Juan José Rodil, Guatemalan minister

of the loosened atmosphere that democracy has brought to Guatemala. Criminals no longer fear that they will be sought out and executed by death squads, and many appear to have been set free by judges who, under new rules, cannot convict suspects unless they have evidence.

Interior Minister Juan José Rodil Peralta is overseeing a sweeping

## U.S. Navy Panel Opens Probe; 2d Rocket Defused

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAIN — A U.S. naval board of inquiry assembled Thursday to investigate an Iraqi attack on the frigate Stark just hours after the warhead of an Exocet missile was defused aboard the crippled warship.

U.S. officials said the 360-pound (162-kilogram) warhead, one of two that struck the ship, had been disarmed by a special military bomb disposal unit on the frigate, anchored just off the coast of this island state.

The missiles struck the Stark 30 seconds apart as it patrolled in the Gulf on Sunday night, killing 37 of the crew of more than 200.

A Pentagon official, Rear Admiral Grant A. Sharp, flew in Wednesday night from Washington to head an inquiry that will focus on how the missiles got through the frigate's sophisticated defenses.

Officials said he was gathering with other members of the board of inquiry set up to investigate the attack. They said the board could be in Bahrain up to a month taking evidence.

One of the first witnesses they are likely to question is the Stark's commander, Commander Glenn R. Brindel.

Commander Brindel said at a news conference Wednesday that the crew had just a few seconds warning of the attack and was activating anti-missile defenses when the first projectile struck the 3,585-ton frigate about 85 miles (135 kilometers) northeast of Bahrain.

Saying the attack was accidental, Iraq has apologized to the United States and offered to pay compensation to the families of the dead American sailors. Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said in a U.S. television interview that the pilot believed he was attacking an Iranian tanker or warship.

The U.S. Embassy and the navy contingent with the Middle East force that patrols the Gulf moved to draw a screen of silence around the aftermath of the attack.

Navy personnel said reporters would not be allowed to interview any of the Stark's survivors and said that no one, including relatives, could be reached without navy approval.

In Washington, the Pentagon acknowledged that Iraqi fighters had twice approached a U.S. destroyer this week in the same area where the Stark was attacked. The planes

### Escort Policy in Gulf Split U.S. Aides

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, backed by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, and Attorney General Edwin Meese III, argued this week that Congress should be informed under the War Powers Resolution that sending Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf under the U.S. flag increases the risk of hostilities with Iran, administration sources said.

But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has opposed invoking the War Powers legislation in earlier cases, said that formally notifying Congress in the present situation was unnecessary, the sources said Wednesday.

President Ronald Reagan has decided not to invoke the War Powers act but is consulting with Congress about the protection of Kuwaiti oil tankers sailing in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Thursday.

"We're not notifying under the War Powers act," he said, "but we are consulting with Congress in the most thorough possible way." United Press International reported.

The War Powers Resolution, passed by Congress in the last stages of the Vietnam War, requires the president to inform Congress when U.S. forces are deployed into hostile situations or in situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent.

Once the president makes his notification, Congress must agree to any deployment of forces beyond 60 days. A 30-day extension is permitted if the president requests additional time to withdraw the troops.

The disagreement among the cabinet members occurred Monday in a meeting with Mr. Reagan and his National Security Planning Group. A source described the meeting as "tumultuous."

The sources said Mr. Reagan de-

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## Private Contributor to Contra Cause Describes Offer to Meet With Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Wealthy private contributors to the Nicaraguan rebel cause testified at congressional hearings Thursday, with one saying he was promised that President Ronald Reagan would meet with anyone who donated \$300,000.

William O'Boyle, a New York oil and gas executive, told the Iran-contra hearings that he met with a conservative fund-raiser, Carl R. Channell, in Washington in the spring of 1986. He said he also received a White House briefing from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North about the rebels' problems and the potential threat to the United States from the Sandinisti government in Nicaragua.

Mr. O'Boyle said he told Mr. Channell after the North briefing that he wanted to help buy weapons for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"He said there was a small group of Americans the president relied on to make that kind of contribution," Mr. O'Boyle quoted Mr. Channell as saying.

He also said that Mr. Channell told him that if anyone gave

The contras were praised in public, but U.S. aides took a darker view. Page 3.

\$300,000 or more, "the president would meet with the contributor and thank them."

Mr. O'Boyle sent a \$130,000 check to Mr. Channell's fund-raising organization in March 1986, and initially declined to give more. He later sent another \$30,000. There was no indication he ever met with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. O'Boyle told the joint House-Senate hearings that Colonel North never made a direct so-

licitation of money for the contras, explaining that he was a U.S. government employee. Colonel North, who was a National Security Council aide at the time, apparently was referring to a congressional ban on direct or indirect U.S. military aid to the rebels.

But Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate investigating committee, later noted that Mr. O'Boyle and other contributors described a pattern of Colonel North portraying the contras' difficulties after a request had been made by Mr. Channell.

"I call that the one-two punch," Mr. Rudman said. "It's a fiction for anyone to assume that's not a solicitation."

Joseph Coors, president of the Adolph Coors Brewing Co., told House and Senate investigators that William J. Casey, who was director of central intelligence at the time, informed him in June 1985 that "Ollie North's the guy to see" about making a voluntary contribution to the contra cause.

Mr. Coors said that after meeting Colonel North he wired \$65,000 to a Swiss bank account, whose number Colonel North had provided.

Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan, told the joint House-Senate hearing Thursday that she gave nearly \$2 million to the contras after Colonel North told her they "might cease to exist if the weapons are not replenished."

Key Abrams Role Alleged

John K. Singlaub, a retired U.S. major general who is a central figure in private efforts to support the Nicaraguan rebels, testified Wednesday that Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, played a more active role than he has acknowledged in fund-raising efforts for the contras. The Washington Post reported.

General Singlaub, testifying for the first time before the congressional investigators on Wednesday, said that Colonel North was his chief contact during most of the ban on U.S. aid. But by the spring of 1986, General Singlaub said, "the principal contact for activities in Central America, specifically the Nicaraguan democratic resistance was Elliott Abrams."

General Singlaub testified that Mr. Abrams agreed in May 1986 to provide private assurances to two foreign governments — identified by other sources as Taiwan and South Korea — that the administration approved of General Singlaub's efforts to raise funds from both countries for the contras.

## Sexually Active Adults Urged to Get AIDS Test

The Associated Press

BOSTON — All sexually active Americans, including married couples, should be voluntarily tested for the AIDS virus, according to guidelines published Thursday by a researcher at the National Cancer Institute.

"HIV status is the single most important piece of information for use in planning the scope of one's sexual activities," Dr. James J. Goedert wrote in the New England Journal of Medicine.

President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman said Thursday that the president probably would favor mandatory AIDS testing of marriage license applicants and new immigrants. United Press International reported from Washington.

HIV, or human immunodeficiency virus, causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS. The AIDS test reveals whether someone is infected with HIV. Carriers of the virus can transmit it through sexual intercourse.

The use of condoms probably reduces the risk of catching AIDS, but Dr. Goedert said, studies suggest that condoms can fail to prevent transmission of the virus 17 percent of the time.

In a report made public earlier this month, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control recommended vol-

untary AIDS testing for some groups, but not for every sexually active adult.

Tests were suggested for, among others, drug abusers, people seeking treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and people who had

The United States is to allow use of experimental drugs to treat some diseases. Page 3.

blood transfusions during the period from 1978 to mid-1985.

But Ann McFarren, the executive director of the AIDS Action Council in Washington, said universal AIDS testing was a waste of money that could be better spent educating people about the disease. She questioned whether Dr. Goedert's plan was practical, since many people are not faithful to their sexual partners.

"I don't know of many couples who go home and say, 'I had sex with another person, and we have to go back to condoms for six months,'" she said.

However, Dr. Roy Schwartz of the American Medical Association said: "It's clear that the body of opinion is moving toward broader testing. I think that would resolve a great deal of the anxiety that people have."

People typically develop AIDS

See AIDS, Page 2

### Kiosk Reagan Upholds Waldheim Ban

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria told President Ronald Reagan on Thursday that his countrymen were dismayed and upset by the U.S. decision to ban President Kurt Waldheim from visiting because of his war record.

Mr. Vranitzky said he thought that "the friendship and the very good relations between the United States and Austria" would have been sufficient for the U.S. not to decide on a ban. But the chancellor said Mr. Reagan responded that the Justice Department "could not act in any other way" and still follow U.S. law.



Pascal Ondarts of France practicing for rugby's World Cup. It begins Friday. Page 21.

### GENERAL NEWS

■ Gary Hart, who ended his U.S. presidential candidacy this month, is seeking ways back to political life. Page 3.

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## U.S. Puts Hold on Sale Of F-15s to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, acknowledging political opposition connected to the Iran-contra affair and the attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark in the Gulf, placed a hold Thursday on a proposed sale of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, announced that informal notification to Congress, which is the first step in a process that gives legislators a chance to veto such sales, would not go forward next week as originally planned.

The announcement came as opposition to the \$500 million sale mounted following the revelation that Saudi pilots refused a U.S. request to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. frigate on Sunday.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that he would vote to block the sale because of the attack and the Saudi inaction. Before hearing details of the Saudi involvement in the attack, Mr. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, had said he "hadn't made a judgment" on the sale.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that postponement of the notification to Congress "has very little, if anything, to do with the Stark incident." But he acknowledged that "it has a lot to do with political and other factors."

"This is very important to us," Mr. Fitzwater said, "and we want to move this proposal to the Hill at the most propitious time to get its passage."

When asked whether the decision was motivated by concern that the sale could become a target for criticism of the administration's policy in the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater declined to respond.

"After consultations with Congress, we'll send it up at the appropriate time," the White House spokesman said.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, introduced a resolution to block the proposed sale of 12 additional F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The planes would be made available to the Saudis only to replace planes lost in accidents, to keep the Saudi fleet at 60 jets.

Once the administration sends formal notification of the proposed sale to Capitol Hill, Congress would have 30 days to block the deal with majority votes in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Mr. Byrd said the sale "would have a tough ride right now" in the Senate.

## Limbs of Earliest Human Unearthed in Tanzania

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON — Anthropologists working in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, Homo habilis, and have begun to find that its body was far more apelike than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced Wednesday, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution.

The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more apelike ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only three to three and a half feet tall (91 centimeters to 1.07 meters), no larger than its apish ancestors.

Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more heavily built, like those of apes.

Scientists say the surprisingly small size and apelike limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from Homo habilis to Homo erectus, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt.

The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old Homo erectus boy, found in 1984, was already 5 feet 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngsters would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which

human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest apelike Homo habilis lived, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest

it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California. Mr. Johanson made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Johanson and Mr. White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A

Lucy is the nickname of a female of an early form of Australopithecus that Mr. Johanson discovered in Ethiopia, the most complete known skeleton of its species. This prehuman species arose about four million years ago and gave rise to Homo habilis around two million years ago.

The females of Australopithecus were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that Homo habilis had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that Homo habilis had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more apelike ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 percent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 percent than to the modern human pattern of 70 percent.

Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creatures were more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," Mr. White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of Homo habilis have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved; in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. Homo erectus hands and feet fit the modern pattern.

**'What we're probably looking at here is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here.'**

—Tim White, anthropology professor

known Homo erectus lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in bodily anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory of punctuated equilibrium. This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"What's so exciting is that we now can make a good case for a major shift in the behavior of early hominids and say just when

report on the new skeleton is being published in Thursday's issue of Nature.

The skeleton includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone. It is considered to be the skeleton of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as is the case with modern apes.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Mr. Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."



**PROTEST OF PERES STANCE** — Outside his residence in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets rightist Israeli demonstrators protesting his sup-

port of an international Middle East peace conference. They wore costumes representing the nations who would take part in an eventual meeting, including Palestinians.

## Lebanon Annuls Accord on PLO Presence

By Nora Boustany

BEIRUT — Lebanon's parliament annulled an agreement on Thursday that regulated the presence of armed Palestinians, and withdrew special rights that empowered the government to conclude such accords.

The so-called Cairo agreement, which was signed on Nov. 3, 1969, by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Lebanese Army's commander in chief at the time, limited movement by the guerrillas to certain areas and also ensured supply and reinforcement lines through the Arak region in southeastern Lebanon.

Clashes between Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian-backed Shiite Amal movement from May 1985 until last April, as well as hostility between Syria and Mr. Arafat, helped set the stage for the end of the accord.

Forty-six deputies who were present Thursday in Lebanon's unicameral legislature unanimously declared the accord null and void. There are 99 members in the legislature.

Hussein al-Husseini, a Shiite Muslim and speaker of the house, said after the vote that the Cairo agreement had never been properly carried out in letter or spirit.

The agreement, he said, had "cost Lebanon and is still costing it due to the disproportionate expansion of armed and illegal Palestinian presence on Lebanese soil."

Abdellatif al-Zein of Nabatiyah, a Shiite deputy from southern Lebanon, welcomed the parliamentary vote: "No more Fatahland," he said.

Because of the heavy presence of Palestinian guerrillas, the Arak region became known as Fatahland in the early 1970s.

At that time, loose interpretation of the accord and growing Palestinian strength coincided with Christian-Muslim friction and helped provoke the Lebanese civil war in 1975. The Christians opposed the Cairo agreement and blamed un-

bridled guerrilla activity in Lebanon for their problems.

Since then, the Shiite Muslim community, the group hardest hit by Israeli military action in southern Lebanon, has turned against the Palestinian resistance movement as well.

The abrogation of the accord came less than one month after the Palestine National Council, which many Palestinians consider their parliament in exile, upheld the agreement in resolutions at a meeting in Algiers last month.

The parliament also formally abrogated the May 17, 1983, peace treaty with Israel. The agreement had been previously proclaimed void by President Amin Gemayel.

but the parliament never voted on it.

Cancellation of the Cairo agreement had been a continual demand of the Christians and became a demand of Muslim leaders after the Israeli invasion of 1982.

The military strength of the PLO was sharply curtailed after the Israeli invasion, with the departure of some 12,000 guerrillas to other Arab capitals.

However, Palestinian guerrillas have returned gradually and in small numbers in the past year. There are an estimated 500,000 Palestinians residing in Lebanon. There is no official breakdown of civilians and fighters, who are said to number several thousand.

## 2 Palestinians Get Life in Vienna Attack

Reuters

VIENNA — Two Palestinian guerrillas were sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday after being convicted of two murders and 12 attempted murders each during an attack at the Vienna airport 17 months ago.

The jury verdicts were returned by a jury against Tawfik Ben Chaouali, 27, and Mongi Ben Saadouni, 28, members of the radical Abu Nidal group.

The two went on trial on Monday on charges arising from an attack on Dec. 27, 1985, at a check-in counter for the Israeli airline, El Al. They had pleaded not guilty.

Four people, including one gunman, were killed and 40 were injured in the attack. The raid coincided with another on a Rome airport in which 15 persons died.

The two accused in Vienna said during the trial that they and a third gunman planned to force their way on board a flight to Israel and blow it up over Tel Aviv.

They were prevented from approaching the El Al counter by Austrian and Israeli security guards, who opened fire. One gunman was killed and the other two were captured.

**Sentence in Rocket Attack** — A Palestinian was sentenced to 15 years in prison Thursday on charges of firing a rocket at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Hussein Shadeh Mohammed, 23, was convicted in the April 3, 1985, attack. An anti-tank rocket damaged a private apartment on the fourth floor of the embassy building. No one was injured.

**Yale to Invest in New Haven** — New York Times Service.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Yale University plans to invest \$50 million of its endowment and other funds in housing, commercial and industrial development in New Haven in the next five to 10 years, the president of Yale, Benno C. Schmidt Jr., announced on Wednesday.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sri Lanka Troops Fight Rebels, 30 Die

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — More than 30 people have been killed in clashes between Sri Lanka troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas in 24 hours, the government said Thursday amid unconfirmed reports of a major military offensive.

A government statement said 23 rebels, six soldiers and two civilians were killed and several injured. The spokesman, however, denied reports from Tamil political sources that the armed forces had begun an offensive against guerrillas in their northern stronghold in Jaffna.

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday that about 2,000 troops had been massed in the Jaffna peninsula in the past few days for an assault. About 800,000 people, mostly minority Tamils, live in the peninsula. The region has been isolated since fighting erupted Saturday at Elephant Pass, which connects it with the rest of the island.

### Police Fire on North Indian Rioters

MEERUT, India (AFP) — Rioting between Hindus and Moslems in this northern Indian town continued for the fourth day Thursday and the army fired on rioters for the first time, senior military sources said.

Meerut authorities ordered an indefinite curfew on a wider area after the rioting spread, while army soldiers and paramilitary troops patrolled to try to enforce order. The official toll was 26 dead, but official sources admitted the real figure was far higher.

Meanwhile, the toll in Hindu-Muslim rioting in the western city of Bombay rose to six, the Press Trust of India said. Two persons have also died in clashes in New Delhi, where an indefinite curfew was clamped on Moslem quarters late Tuesday but was relaxed for two hours Thursday.

### Effort to Remove Aquino Reported

MANILA (AP) — The armed forces chief, General Fidel V. Ramos, said Thursday that opponents of President Corason C. Aquino were trying to recruit former and current soldiers in another bid to depose her.

General Ramos said that any soldier planning to join such a plot "shall be dealt with administratively or even severely."

General Ramos, who is credited with blocking at least five coup attempts since the Aquino government came to power in February 1986, said the national police force was on high alert in the capital.

The Manila newspaper, Malaya, reported Thursday that a faction in the opposition is trying to obtain the support of about 80 percent of the 250,000-member armed forces for a coup. The newspaper quoted unidentified top government officials as saying intelligence reports disclosed that the opposition has forged an alliance with some soldiers in the plot to form a military junta.

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The Manila newspaper, Malaya, reported Thursday that a faction in the opposition is trying to obtain the support of about 80 percent of the 250,000-member armed forces for a coup. The newspaper quoted unidentified top government officials as saying intelligence reports disclosed that the opposition has forged an alliance with some soldiers in the plot to form a military junta.

Diplomats said the stand taken by Colonel Rabuka and his Fijian supporters reflected an assertion of Melanesian nationalism that was already a strong factor in Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, where Melanesians form the bulk of the population.

This nationalism, they said, could tend to erode the traditional strong ties between small states in the region and the West.

The Fijian example, the diplomats said, would strengthen the determination of members of New Caledonia's indigenous Melanesian Kanak minority, which is demanding independence from France in the face of strong opposition from settlers who outnumber them.

Many of the 13 independent and self-governing countries in the South Pacific Forum, including Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, have asserted that France's reluctance to eliminate colonies in its Pacific territories provides opportunities for foreign intervention.

In a statement on Thursday, leaders of three forum member countries — Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands — reaffirmed their support for the independence movement in New Caledonia.

They condemned France for "the continuing militarization of New Caledonia which," they said, "oppresses the Kanaks and also poses a threat to regional stability."

The events in Fiji come at a time when the major Pacific powers have expressed concern over Soviet and Libyan attempts to increase their influence in the region.

On Tuesday, Australia ordered the immediate closing of the Libyan people's bureau in Canberra.

The prime minister of Australia, Bob Hawke, said the government made the decision after careful consideration of what he described as the "destabilizing role" of Libya in the South Pacific.

U.S. and other Western officials have also expressed concern over Soviet offers of fishing and trade agreements to South Pacific countries.

The only current Soviet fishing agreement is with Vanuatu, a country that has been a focus of Australian and French concern over links with Libya.

Tom B. Millar, a member of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at the University of London, said Moscow might offer Fiji a fishing and trade agreement.

The U.S., Australia and New Zealand, he said, were worried that a series of Pacific islands might adopt policies that leaned increasingly toward Soviet or Libyan positions.

Mr. Millar said that the political fragility of a number of South Pacific states, including Papua New Guinea and Tonga, could be affected because their stability had been based on the acceptance of the legacy of democratic processes that had been thrown in doubt by what had happened in Fiji.

The leaders of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu met in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, to forge a common policy before the annual conference of heads of government of the South Pacific Forum to be held in Western Samoa next week.

In a warning to Australia and New Zealand, both of which have warships in or close to Fiji, the three countries said the situation in Fiji "requires sensitivity and understanding, not reckless threats of military adventurism."

Flight attendants of AVIACO, the Spanish domestic airline, called off a strike they began Wednesday after reaching a pay agreement early Thursday, a company spokesman said.

A dispute over the serving of tea and coffee would ground half the flights of Air Inter, the French domestic airline, Sunday and Monday, a company spokesman said Thursday. Hostesses and stewards are demanding a set of conditions governing the serving of tea and coffee during flights.

Shell oil workers in Gibraltar ended a two-day-old strike over pay Thursday after talks with management. The strike closed five of the six service stations in the British colony and forced motorists to go across the border for fuel.

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# In Private, a Dark U.S. View of Contras

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While U.S. officials were publicly touting the virtues of the Nicaraguan rebel leaders, government officials and other participants in the contra's private aid network viewed some of their leaders as wasteful, incompetent and possibly corrupt, according to congressional testimony and documents.

Even as President Ronald Reagan was calling the U.S.-backed rebels "moral equivalents of the founding fathers," Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council staff member, was getting a stream of reports from Robert W. Owen and other aides who had wholly different assessments.

Indeed, government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Owen's letters to Colonel North in 1985 and 1986 provided a much more realistic picture of the contra's progress and internal political bickering than the Central Intelligence Agency's reports covering the same period.

Other documents suggest that the administration misled Congress in 1985 and 1986 with assertions that the contra's lacked military supplies.

In Mr. Owen's assessment, confirmed by government officials, the contra movement had only one leader: Adolfo Calero, the former Coca-Cola bottler turned revolutionary who appeared on Wednesday before the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Calero told the committee members that in 1985 he gave Colonel North \$90,000 in blank travel-



Adolfo Calero testifying before the committee.

ers' checks that could be cashed by the contra. Congressional investigators said they had been unable to determine how Colonel North spent much of that money, and canceled checks show that he may have put some to his own use.

Mr. Owen's memo suggests that the other contra leaders — Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz — were less-than-equal partners added to the contra directorate to please Congress. That structure has since

collapsed and a new contra leadership was announced this month in which Mr. Calero retains a pre-eminent position.

Mr. Owen's long, typed memo told Colonel North of charges circulating among the contra and their supporters of being victimized by "sweetheart deals," referring to arms transactions with the retired Air Force major general, Richard V. Secord.

They detail how Mr. Calero re-

buffed efforts by U.S. officials to build the power of Mr. Robelo and Mr. Cruz.

In a March 1986 memo to Colonel North, Mr. Owen called Mr. Calero a "creation" of the U.S. government.

Edgar Chamorro, who was a member of the contra directorate until 1984, said the CIA hand-picked Mr. Calero as a contra leader in 1983. The agency predicted that he would be president of Nicaragua someday.

Some U.S. officials who work with the contra now say they are concerned that if the contra's attain power in Nicaragua, their leaders may be ill-suited to run the country.

Mr. Owen's March 1986 memo, whose conclusions were endorsed by government officials, said Mr. Calero surrounded himself with aides who were "briars and greed-and-power-motivated," adding:

"This war has become a business to many of them. There is still a belief the Marines are going to have to invade, so let's get set so we will automatically be the ones put into power."

In the same document, Mr. Owen wrote that Mr. Calero was a "strong man" and that if members of the U.S. government "think they control Calero, they also have another thing coming." He went on: "The question should be asked, does Calero manipulate the U.S.G.? On several occasions, the answer is yes."

On the contra aid package approved by Congress in 1986, Mr. Owen wrote that without improvements, it "will be like pouring money down a sinkhole."

He warned, "Things will not get better, they will get worse. The heavy hand of the gringo is needed."

After Congress cut off aid in 1984, Colonel North arranged for money to be funneled directly to contra bank accounts from foreign contributors.

Using the code name "Steelhammer," Colonel North wrote to Mr. Calero, code-named "Friend," about a \$20 million contribution from a country that has since been identified as Saudi Arabia.

Please do not in any way make anyone aware of the deposit," he said. "Too much is becoming known by too many people. We need to make sure that this new financing does not become known. The Congress must believe there continues to be an urgent need for funding."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, asked Mr. Calero whether he was helping Colonel North mislead Congress. Mr. Calero said he did not recall receiving the letter from Mr. North.

Mr. Owen wrote in November 1985 of Adolfo Calero's rocky relations with others in the movement, including what appears to be a reference to then-prohibited help from the CIA, referred to as the Agency. "Adolfo is feeling lied to by everyone," wrote Mr. Owen. "He doesn't trust the Agency, the Hondurans, Cruz, Robelo or anyone."

## U.S. to Allow Some Use of Experimental Medicines

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has completed work on a new rule to make experimental drugs more quickly available to patients with AIDS and other "immediately life-threatening diseases," according to U.S. officials.

S. Jay Plager, counselor to the U.S. undersecretary of health and human services, said Wednesday that the rule would give "desperately ill patients" the opportunity to decide for themselves "whether they would rather take an experimental drug or die of the disease untreated."

The rule has been under consideration for nearly four years and reflects the administration's commitment to reduce federal regulation of U.S. industry.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said the final rule was to be sent Thursday to the Federal Register for immediate publication. The budget office routinely reviews rules before they are issued. Federal officials said the drug rule would take effect with the force of law 30 days after being published.

Under the rule, Mr. Plager said, "there must be some scientific evidence giving a reasonable basis for concluding that the experimental drug may be effective."

The rule applies only to drugs that are under investigation in a controlled clinical trial.

The rule sets forth the standards for use of an experimental drug to treat patients outside clinical trials, which are scientific experiments designed to prove the drug's safety and effectiveness. Under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to patients only if there was "no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy" for their ailments, Mr. Plager said.

Qualifying for access to experimental drugs would be patients for whom there is "a reasonable likelihood that death will occur within a matter of months," and those whose premature death is likely without prompt treatment. Officials said the rule would apply to many patients with AIDS, incurable cancer, emphysema, congestive heart failure, bacterial endocarditis, a heart ailment, and certain other conditions.

Don M. Newman, undersecretary of health and human services, said that under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to thousands of people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, who were not now receiving any effective medication for their incurable condition.

The potential beneficiaries, he said, include people who are allergic to the antiviral drug, zidovudine, or AZT, who find its side-effects intolerable, or who do not qualify for the drug under the current criteria.

## Pesticides and Higher Risk of Cancer

Report Says Treated Food May Add 20,000 Cases Yearly

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pesticides contaminating the most common foods may be responsible for as many as 20,000 additional cancer cases a year in the United States, according to projections made in a National Academy of Sciences report.

The report, released Wednesday and based on theoretical "worst case" risks of cancer, indicates that pesticides could cause about as many cancers yearly as radon gas and asbestos, but far fewer than cigarette smoking.

Fifteen foods treated with a small number of pesticides pose the greatest risk: tomatoes, beef, potatoes, oranges, lettuce, apples, peaches, pork, chicken, soybeans, beans, carrot, chicken, corn and grapes.

Tomatoes, treated with four of the most dangerous chemicals, account for 15 percent of the dietary cancer risk for pesticide residues under this analysis.

The two-year study, by a special committee of the academy's National Research Council, focused on 28 of the 53 pesticides deemed carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic by the Environmental Protection Agency.

More than 80 percent of the pesticides analyzed exceeded the agency's threshold of "acceptable" cancer risk for a pollutant. Acceptable was defined as no more than one additional case of cancer for every one million people exposed.

The lifetime risk of cancer for the general population is 1 in 4, or 250 per 1,000 people. In the worst case of 5.8 additional cancers per 1,000 people, the odds of contracting the disease would rise from 25 percent to 25.05 percent.

According to the study, 80 percent of the cancer risk from pesticides is represented by 10 of the most commonly used chemicals: linuron, zineb, captafol, captan, maneb, permethrin, malathion, folpet, chlordane, form and chlorothalopil.

All of them exceed by hundreds of times the agency's acceptable risk standard endorsed by the academy committee. Linuron, a herbicide used for corn, soybeans, carrots, wheat and other vegetables, poses a cancer risk 1,500 times higher.

The study could improve the prospects of legislation aimed at greatly revising pesticide laws. A bill seeking to change pesticide regulations for the first time in 15 years would require pesticide manufacturers to submit full health data within a decade of the bill's passage.

The study estimated 5.8 cases of cancer for every 1,000 people exposed over their lifetimes. Environmentalists, applying that figure to the entire population, estimate 1.45 million cases over 70 years or 20,000 a year.

The study estimated 5.8 cases of cancer for every 1,000 people

## Hart Moves to Rebuild His Bridges And Keep a Role in Policy Debate

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

DENVER — Gary Hart, whose presidential candidacy was ended by reports of his extramarital relationships, has set out an ambitious blueprint designed to maintain his political base and keep himself at the center of national policy debates through the 1988 campaign and beyond.

People throughout the United States who have talked with Mr. Hart in meetings and in telephone conversations said his ideas range from preparing newspaper opinion columns and magazine articles to conducting a national lecture tour and television talk show appearances. He also may revive his non-profit policy foundation to provide himself with a forum.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hart seems to be looking for a way to do something he conspicuously declined to do in his angry withdrawal speech on May 8: apologize for his conduct.

"I think he's looking for the right place to go on national TV and say to all the Gary Hart people out there, you know, 'I'm sorry that I let you down,'" said John Emerson, Mr. Hart's deputy campaign manager.

Mr. Hart's brief, biting speech in a hotel ballroom in Denver when he withdrew from the race for the



Gary Hart

1988 Democratic presidential nomination had a burn-all-bridges quality. He attacked the media, fellow politicians and the system by which Americans choose their president.

For the past week or so, however, Mr. Hart has been making numerous telephone calls to shore up his links to the political world.

He evidently has not spoken specifically about the reported extramarital relationships that led to the collapse of his front-running candidacy. But he has offered his apologies in more general terms.

Sidney Harman, a Washington businessman, said Mr. Hart told him by phone last week "that he was terribly sorry that he and events had resulted in disappointment of people who had been supportive of him."

Jon L. Mills, the speaker of the Florida House, said Mr. Hart also called him and "said he was sorry." "It wasn't a bitter conversation," Mr. Mills said, "but I'd characterize it as a sad conversation. The positive note was that he would continue to be involved in issues."

Five days after his campaign ended, Mr. Hart paid an emotional visit to his Denver headquarters and spoke to workers who were packing away the remnants of his six-year quest for the White House. "It was pretty moving, frankly," said Kevin Sweeney, Mr. Hart's press secretary. "He said there was no way Gary Hart would disappear. He said he had a lot to say about national issues and he isn't the type to keep silent."

Mr. Hart has declined press interviews, but aides said he is trying to decide on the best way to re-emerge into public life, and to

move beyond the issue of press coverage of his personal life.

An aide to Mr. Hart said calls had come from many of the major U.S. television talk shows, and "what they want is more talk about the press and privacy." But what Mr. Hart wants, the aide said, is "a chance to express his regrets, and then have an hour to talk about policy."

From his house near Denver and his law office in a downtown office tower, Mr. Hart has been making dozens of calls each day to his financial backers and other political friends. And he has left the strong impression he does not consider his public career over.

"I couldn't say from our conversation whether it's two weeks, two months, or two years before he's back," said Charles T. Manatt, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who held a top job in Mr. Hart's campaign. "But the gist of what he said is that he'll be active in the political world."

## Spain Holds 5 for Failing To Test Blood for AIDS

Reuters

BARCELONA — Four doctors and the manager of a hospital here that failed to screen donated blood for the AIDS virus were charged Thursday with crimes against public health, court officials said.

The manager and two of the doctors were dismissed in February after a laboratory found that plasma from the hospital contained antibodies to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, indicating presence of the virus.

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## In Palm Springs, Fallen Evangelists Find Isolation

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — The hard hot winds sweep down the eastern slope of the San Jacinto Mountains into a nearly empty town these days. The playful rich have deserted their estates for cooler climates. Hotels are so deserted a lonely guest must run his faucet for 10 minutes before the long-idle pumps can pull hot water from some distant receptacle.

Everyone has gone except Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker, the beleaguered evangelists, and even they — or, at least, he — are very hard to find.

On East Vereda Sur, a one-block swath of blacktop in the northern end of the resort, most of the houses are empty.

The swimming pools at unattended, the desert wind creating small blue waves. Heavy cleaner bushes, a favorite screening device for privacy-loving residents, put forth huge white blossoms only weekend visitors might see.

Several rings of the bell at the decorative Spanish arched door wall that guards the outer ways and gardens of the Bakker

property at No. 688 produce no response.

"They have retreated into a rather insular existence," says John Conte, owner of KMR-TV, the local NBC outlet that still broadcasts the "PTL Club" program the Bakkers hosted until a scandal brought them down.

Mr. Conte and his wife Sirpube became friends with the Bakkers when the television evangelist and his wife bought a vacation home in Palm Springs in 1984 and explored setting up a western center for their PTL ministry, which is based in Fort Mill, South Carolina. PTL stands for Praise the Lord, or People That Love.

The couples saw each other often over the years, but when Tammy Faye's addiction to prescription drugs and revelations of Jim's sexual encounter with a church secretary forced them into exile in March, the Bakkers cut off all contact with the Contes.

A small cadre of Bakker-watchers in Palm Springs, mostly journalists and local gossip, report seeing him only at two brief press conferences and a visit to a hair stylist. He is thought to be frequently out of town, conferring with advisers on his troubles, which now include a potential

federal investigation of alleged financial irregularities at PTL.

Tammy Faye sightings, however, are frequent, and suggest that she has completed her rehabilitation program at the nearby Betty Ford Center for drug dependency and has returned to a favorite pastime, shopping.

Margery Ross Warshaw, an energetic reporter for The Desert Sun, has accumulated a network of friends and sources during 15 years in Palm Springs and has her sensors constantly tuned to Tammy Faye's frequency. "She was at Fashion Plaza Wednesday at 3 o'clock," she says.

Ms. Warshaw's most memorable encounter occurred two weeks ago at a copy store in the shopping center where The Sun has its office.

Tammy Faye, Ms. Warshaw discovered, was ordering 2,000 copies of a handwritten letter to be sent to anyone who had written, or sent money, to comfort them in this crisis. Ms. Warshaw kept a copy of the letter to contributors, under a simple "Jim and Tammy" letterhead, which said:

"Dear Friend,

"You will never know how much your recent letter meant to us. This has been a time of great sadness and terrible hurt for our family. Your letter was such an encouragement."

"At this time we do not know what God has in store for us. Our hearts are still heavy with ministry and we know that in God's perfect timing He will show us what to do."

"We appreciate your gift of financial support more than you'll ever know. I'm sure you realize that we cannot give you a tax receipt."

"Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for caring about our family."

"Please continue to remember us in your prayers. We love you and miss being with you each day via television."

"Love, Jim and Tammy"

The editor of The Sun, James M. Lyette, wonders if the Bakkers, like nearly every Palm Springs resident with at least \$1 million, will leave the place for the summer.

"I guess it will depend on if they are in hiding," he says. "And all the other places they have turned out to be places they can't go."



Tammy Faye Bakker

## Congress Is Pressed on Radar Planes for Pakistan

By Neil A. Lewis  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to try to find a way to supply Pakistan with advanced U.S. radar aircraft to defend itself against attacks originating from Afghanistan, officials said.

"They clearly have a need," an administration official said Wednesday. "We want to be as supportive as we can."

Defense and State Departments officials testified on Capitol Hill on Thursday about Pakistan's need for

the aircraft, which could be used to help thwart air attacks in the border region.

Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in a brief meeting with President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, renewed the request for the planes. Later and at much greater length, he outlined his case in a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Yaqub Khan told legislators, "We need the planes badly." Addressing the fears of many that the advanced planes could increase tensions with India, especially if the conflict in Afghanistan ends, he said the planes would continue to be useful to counter what he said was a constant Soviet threat in the region.

The Pakistani argument has been largely accepted by the administration, which is trying to find a way to solve a host of legal and political obstacles to providing the aircraft. A Pakistani military contingent

conferred with a team from the Defense and State Department on Wednesday to review different methods of financing and manning the planes. The Pakistanis prefer Boeing's E-3A, known AWACS for airborne warning and control system, over Grumman's E-2C Hawkeye.

A State Department official said that since the first of the year Pakistan "suffered hundreds of casualties from air raids from across the border on refugee camps and villages."

The official described the situation as a "very difficult air defense problem" because the villages and camps are so close to the border and thus the "incursion time" is so brief. The radar planes are capable of continuous monitoring of war-plane activity in the region and would allow the Pakistanis to deploy defenses quickly. Ground-based air defense does not provide a quick enough response, the official said.

But any effort to provide an airborne radar system to Pakistan could prompt a confrontation with Congress, where some members are deeply skeptical about such a program.

One of the obstacles presented by the Pakistani request is that by law the United States may lease only military equipment that is not "needed for public use" at the time. But advanced radar planes are considered state of the art and a senior Defense Department official has said it would be "virtually impossible" to justify declaring them unnecessary for U.S. security needs.

## Kurds Linked to 2 Slayings

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkish soldiers were searching Thursday for Kurdish guerrillas suspected of killing two residents of a village in eastern Turkey on Wednesday night, the Anatolian News Agency reported.

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**DEATH NOTICES**

Vivi Babb mourns the death of Mrs. William O. BABB, born Alice Stames, widow of William O. Babb, on Tuesday, May 19, 1987, in Luxembourg. Persons wishing to express their sympathy can donate to: La Recherche sur le Cancer et la Maladie du Sang, CCF, Luxembourg, 549 00-95. Mention: gift widow Alice Babb-Stames.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Too Many Bad Surprises

The U.S. Navy is to investigate why the USS Stark had not turned on the electronic system that might have allowed it to detect and defend against the missile or missiles that struck the ship Sunday in the Gulf. Thirty-seven men died in this tragic incident, and naturally there is dismay and great curiosity over how this modern, well-armed ship with an experienced skipper and a trained crew did not realize it was under fire until a lookout sighted a missile that was only seconds away.

The inquiry presumably will supply a definitive answer. The commander of the U.S. force in the Gulf suggests, however, that the ship simply did not expect to be fired at by a "friendly" plane from Iraq. Literally hundreds of similar Iraqi air missions had been recorded in the Gulf, and none had been directed against U.S. flag vessels — merchant or navy. The attack, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said, represented "a single, horrible error on the part of the Iraqi pilot." Official Iraqi accounts are consistent with this version.

Obviously it makes no sense to require

that navy ships be constantly on guard against the possibility of attack by friendly ships or planes. The highest standards of vigilance and responsibility are necessary anywhere near a combat zone, but a rule of reason must be applied. The sort and number of contingencies that must be anticipated are large but finite.

Still, it is hard not to be struck by the repetition of surprise disasters in military operations. From the Iran rescue mission to the Beirut marine barracks, immensely chastening things seem to keep happening. The premise of inquiry in these incidents always is, and always must be, that lessons can be learned that will prevent a repetition.

But a measure of humility is in order. Any place where modern weapons are deployed, and the combat environment in general, is a place where uncertainty flourishes and where the potential for sudden devastation cannot be banished. Plans, military or political, that do not build in adequate respect for this chance factor are bound to be flawed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Destroyers of a People

In December 1948, the United Nations unanimously adopted a convention to prevent and punish genocide, defined as attempting to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The fanatic Communists known as the Khmer Rouge seemed to have committed such a crime, killing a million people in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. So why not invoke the never-invoked convention and ask the World Court to determine the truth about the alleged act of genocide? Why not indeed.

Several hundred Cambodian survivors in exile are appealing for a World Court hearing. This can be requested by all states that are party to the convention. They now include the United States (though unenforced, Congress still has failed to pass needed implementing legislation, 15 months after Senate ratification).

Other death-camp survivors, like the Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel, support the idea. A hearing at The Hague could focus the world's attention on extensive evidence of a crazed regime's attempt to carve up a whole people on a butcher block.

The Khmer Rouge term for liquidation was "scatter them to the last one"; cities were emptied as suspected class enemies were worked to death in "purification" camps. Of 60,000 Buddhist monks — de-

nounced by the Khmer Rouge as "leeches and bloodsuckers" — only a few thousand survive. Notable among many ethnic minorities singled out for eradication were the Cham, a distinctive Islamic river people. Whole villages were massacred or forced to assimilate so that the regime could boast that "Kmerization" was complete.

All of this was largely passed over when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, deposed the infamous Pol Pot and installed its own puppet, the Khmer Rouge withdrew into back-country, then became the most powerful partner in a resistance coalition that a UN majority — joined by the United States — regards as the rightful government of Cambodia. The painful result is that Khmer Rouge mass murderers, Pol Pot included, are still said to be in leadership posts, their crimes half-forgotten, even by a Reagan administration that assails the UN for ignoring Communist mass murder in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The United States can help make a reality of the Genocide Convention by asking the World Court to determine whether a Cambodian regime violated this landmark convention, one that Cambodia itself approved in 1950. Doing so would begin to honor the memory of Pol Pot's victims.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Banking on Adversity

Any bank that reports a \$2.5 billion loss in a single quarter must be in serious trouble, right? Wrong. Citicorp's dramatic decline to set aside enough cash to cover a fifth of its loans to poor countries simply acknowledges facts that have been known for years. The institution remains a major player in global banking, one that deserves credit for injecting a constructive note of reality to negotiations over Third World debt.

Like most big banks, Citicorp lent billions to countries with ailing economies in the 1970s on the assumption that governments would never permit their loans to default. But the assumption was mistaken. Now, unlike most American banks with big loans outstanding to poor countries, Citicorp has joined European and Japanese lenders in concluding that stockholders prefer to know the worst.

The gamble appears to have paid off. Market analysts view the one-time hit as a shrewd psychological coup that will distract attention from past errors and reinforce Citicorp's image as a flexible and imaginative competitor. Other benefits are quite tangible: The write-off from the bank to pursue an aggressive policy of selling dubious debt for less than 100 cents on the dollar. And it pre-empted debtors tempted to use the threat of formal default to demand more favorable settlements.

The market's positive response makes it

more likely that other U.S. banks will follow Citicorp's lead toward honest disclosure of shaky loans. If most take the plunge, the secondary market for their debts will surely boom. Someday soon, private investors and pension funds may be able to add discounted portions of Brazilian and Argentine debt to their portfolios of corporate stocks, Treasury securities and mortgage-backed bonds. That would not reduce the dollar cost of defaults. But it would reduce the adverse impact of any such losses on the financial system by spreading the risk to a much larger pool of savers.

There is a more important possible effect. The bank's implicit acknowledgment that impoverished nations will never repay their loans in full could open the way to realistic settlements. Private banks cannot be expected to provide the infusion of foreign capital so desperately needed by countries like Mexico and the Philippines. That is a job for multilateral lenders, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, backed by the credit of the major economic powers.

Nevertheless, formal agreements to write off substantial chunks of the loans, or to accept less-than-market interest rates, would at least stanch the flows of capital from poor lands to rich. Citicorp's show of strength in adversity was intended to serve its stockholders. It also serves the public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Citicorp's Debt Write-Down

In the long term, developing countries are bound to exploit the principle of writing down debts which Citicorp has finally conceded. Citicorp is not as heavily exposed to doubtful Third World debtors as other U.S. banks. It would have been more prudent to involve them in the exercise as well.

— The Guardian (London).

### Reagan's 'Moral' Legacy

President Reagan says he wants his legacy to be one of "higher morality." It will take more than wishing to make it so. At least 114 of his senior officials have now been accused of ethical or legal offenses ranging from embezzlement to lying to Congress. No fewer than 56 have resigned or were fired under criticism. His attorney general is undergoing simultaneously his second and third investigations by special prosecutors. One of his former national security advisers has pleaded the Fifth Amendment in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Reagan himself is a target of the con-

gressional investigation into that matter. Altruism, public service and incorruptibility do not appear to have been the foremost criteria for appointment in the Reagan administration. The administration's worst example has been its willingness to evade or ignore laws it doesn't like. For a president whose administration, higher morality is always telling the truth to Congress and the American people. It is an absolute, unflinching respect for law.

— The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel. (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex Advertising: 612395; Circulation: 612352; Editorial: 612716; Production: 630698.  
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Coleridge Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex R55928  
Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Richardson, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 3-9610616. Telex 61170  
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S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 730211/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
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## OPINION



## An Exercise In Walking Back the Cat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When intelligence professionals want to figure out what went wrong, they convene what they call "the murder board." This group of second-guessers re-examines estimates in the light of subsequent events. Its review — which can reveal anything from mistaken motivation to moles — is called "walking back the cat."

Let us apply that technique to the operation that brought ruin to the second Reagan term. Perhaps it will cast light on the central question: What caused a president who came to office on a wave of American revulsion at weakness shown to hostage-takers to trade arms for hostages?

We have been told it all began in May 1985 with a visit to Israel by Michael Ledeen, a staff consultant to Robert McFarlane at the National Security Council, to discuss intelligence-sharing on Iran; at that meeting, Prime Minister Shimon Peres sought approval for a shipment of arms to Iran. Mr. McFarlane, supposedly for purely strategic motives, then "tasked" the CIA to develop the plan that became the basis for the "opening to Iran."

I don't buy that. My theory is that a human element, involving a more powerful player, was behind the affair.

On March 16, 1984, the CIA station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, was kidnapped by Iranian terrorists. We know that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the NSC promptly went to the Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot to provide \$2 million in ransom. At the same time, Colonel North reportedly prepared a National Security Decision Directive, signed by President Reagan in early April, setting up a commando rescue mission headed by Richard Secord. (Mr. Reagan has forgotten the first plan and remembers the second.)

We have never stopped to ask: Why Colonel North? He had no official connection to the captured CIA man. It is far more likely that in both the private ransom effort and the proposed official rescue mission, Colonel North was acting at the behest of his mentor, William Casey, the director of central intelligence. Mr. Casey was by this time using Colonel North as his operational man at the NSC.

The ransom offer was rejected and the rescue mission deemed impossible. In the year that followed, Mr. Casey received reports of the torture of his agent, which led to the likelihood of the compromise of many other agents in the Middle East and in Iran. We do not know of other efforts made by the director to get his Beirut station chief out of the torturers' hands, but that such efforts took place can be assumed.

I assume this because Bill Casey was that sort of spymaster. During World War II, he sent his OSS agents behind Nazi lines and suffered personally when they were caught. He once told me of a woman agent captured by the Gestapo; her torturers sent back pictures to American intelligence, which caused the young Casey great anguish. Her death under torture was an episode that he never forgot or forgave.

By April 1985, Mr. Buckley was near death, and the diplomatic activity was undertaken by the NSC. On Sept. 11, the Iranians, through the Israeli, asked Mr. McFarlane to name the ransom. He refused, and it should not be surprising that the name chosen was Mr. Buckley. But on June 3, according to a fellow hostage, Mr. Buckley had died; we did not learn of this until mid-October when Islamic Jihad released a photograph of the shrouded corpse.

By then, Mr. Casey was deeply into his Iran opening, which he ran through the NSC in conjunction with his contra support. Grand strategy grew from the save-Buckley seed. Only Bill Casey could have enlisted George Bush and Don Regan and persuaded the president over the combined opposition of George Shultz and Casper Weinberger.

In walking back the cat to seek the genesis, do we exaggerate the human element? Consider the outburst toward the end of Mr. McFarlane's testimony last week, when he was pressed on why the Congress had not been notified of Iran dealings.

That conflicted man, after days of rightly containing his emotions, cracked and cried on that very point: "Terrorists know that whenever they commit terrorism against Israel, something, somehow, somewhere is going to happen. ... You can be goddamn sure if any Israeli is caught, he's going to have his government going after the people who did it."

That confirms my suspicion that Mr. Casey's passion to free his station chief started the Reagan administration down the road of appeasement.

The New York Times.

## Afghanistan's Former King Can Lead the Way to Peace

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — U.S. spokesmen have set two conditions for accepting the projected United Nations agreement on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan: a short withdrawal timetable and approval of the UN agreement by the U.S.-backed resistance alliance based in Pakistan.

The Reagan administration is justified in seeking a disengagement period shorter than the 18 months offered by Moscow. Under the UN scenario, aid to the resistance would have to be cut off at the same time that the withdrawal began. But giving veto power to the shaky seven-party alliance could make it impossible for the United States to accept the UN settlement even if a compromise were reached on the timetable.

The alliance, divided between tribal and Islamic fundamentalist elements, is controlled by fundamentalist leaders who demand an unconditional Soviet withdrawal in place of the carefully designed UN compromise. Backed by orthodox Wahhabi groups in Saudi Arabia, Iranian ayatollahs and Moslem Brotherhood groups in the Gulf, the fundamentalist exiles oppose the traditional form of Islam practiced in Afghanistan and have much less support in that country than the romanticized American imagery of the war would suggest.

For the fundamentalists, the goal of the war is to destroy all Soviet and Communist influence in Afghanistan and to replace existing Afghan Islamic institutions with their own version of an Islamic state, even if the fighting goes on for decades. By contrast, many inside Afghanistan who are suffering most directly from the war are more disposed to compromise with the Afghan Communists if this will assure a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The nature of the government left behind after withdrawal is rapidly emerging as the critical issue blocking a settlement. Progress on this issue would enable both sides to be more flexible on a timetable.

Moscow wants a coalition government with a significant but unspecified degree of Communist participation. The new government would remodel but not dismantle the existing Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with its 400,000-man Afghan military and administrative structure, now controlled by about 25,000 hard-core Communist activists.

Michael Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of

state for political affairs, said recently that the United States would not accept a government "built around and led by the Communist Party." He called on the Soviet Union to let the exile groups decide "who should lead an interim government and how best it can be created."

Seven years of bitter conflict have made a compromise on this issue difficult but far from impossible. Clearly, the leadership of a workable coalition cannot rest with the Afghan Communists, most of whom are hated for their collaboration with the

**The superpowers should entrust the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the only Afghan with sufficient popular support.**

Soviets. But it is equally unrealistic for Washington to cling to the exile groups, which have been increasingly discredited by factionalism as well as by growing charges of black-marketing in weapons, heroin smuggling and other forms of corruption.

Moscow and Washington should downgrade the role of their clients, entrusting the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the former king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, the only Afghan figure who can command the necessary popular support, especially for a compromise regime in Kabul.

Still vigorous at 72, Zahir Shah, now living near Rome, practiced a Soviet-oriented brand of non-alignment during his 40-year rule and is more acceptable to the Soviets than are hard-line fundamentalist leaders. While supporting the resistance, he has shunned efforts to create a government-in-exile, arguing that the door should be kept open for a compromise regime in Kabul.

He is known to favor a transitional government that would have Communist participation but would be dominated by non-Communists, including tribal and Islamic leaders and resistance com-

manders. The interim regime would convene a traditional Afghan tribal assembly and eventually hold elections. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, indicated this week that the former monarch would be an acceptable "partner" in a coalition. But it is not clear whether Moscow can get the Afghan Communists to accept the role of junior partner.

Zahir Shah and moderate tribal leaders are prepared to negotiate with the Afghan Communists. The party to find out whether a compromise is possible. The fundamentalist exiles bitterly oppose such a dialogue. Thus, if America wants to promote a settlement, it should encourage a dialogue with Kabul, abandoning its futile effort to hold together the irreconcilably opposed alliance partners.

For Moscow and Washington alike, a political compromise in Kabul would entail grave uncertainties and risks. But these risks could be minimized if the superpowers faced an issue not covered in the United Nations agreement: the future of foreign military bases in Afghanistan.

Administration officials fear that Communist control in Kabul could enable the Soviets to maintain and expand their Afghan military bases. Similarly, Moscow is concerned that a fundamentalist regime might grant military facilities to Washington.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said it does not want Afghan bases. Why not test Moscow? If a verifiable understanding could be reached barring Soviet and U.S. bases and intelligence facilities in Afghanistan, the coloration of the regime in Kabul would become a matter of less importance.

Another key to a compromise would be the withdrawal of most of the Soviet forces in the early stages of the disengagement process. Such a formula, already broached by Moscow, would make it easier for Washington to accept a long timetable.

Skeptics fear the Afghan Communists might end up dominating a coalition. But if Soviet forces leave, nationalism would gradually overcome or dilute Afghan communism; the longer they stay, the greater the likelihood of full-scale Soviet domination.

The writer, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written five books on U.S. relations with Asia. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Don't Show the Flag if You Haven't Studied the Map

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The usual American substitute for foreign policy is to state some good intention or worthy goal, such as peace in the Gulf, and accompany it with an undirected and unspecified show of force.

In the case of the Gulf, naval units were sent to dangerous waters in evidence of national concern and to support American shipping. Showing the flag was meant to reassure Kuwait and the other Gulf states friendly to the West and frightened of Iran. The expectation was that no one would dare shoot at the American flag. This was an incorrect assumption. Thirty-seven seamen are dead as a result.

The same day the USS Stark was attacked, a tanker flying the Soviet flag was holed by mines. The Kremlin also had assumed that superpower flags confer immunity. It had anticipated what the United States also planned to do to protect Kuwait shipping, which is to lend its flag. That no longer seems like a useful idea.

U.S. interest in the Gulf actually began in fear of the Soviet Union. When Soviet forces invaded Afghan-

istan in 1979, people in the Carter administration looked at a map and observed that Afghanistan lay in the general direction of the Gulf, where there is a great deal of oil. They concluded that America should prepare to fight to defend the Gulf.

A rapid action force was created in Florida, since no one in the Gulf was prepared to grant the United States the use of bases. Naval strength in the region was increased. The island of Diego Garcia, far to the south in the Indian Ocean, had been leased from Britain in 1967 and now was developed as a naval and air base.

A century ago, Lord Salisbury, the British foreign secretary, responding to alarming forecasts of a Russian invasion of India by way of Afghanistan, said that "a great deal of misapprehension arises from the popular use of maps on a small scale."

This was the case in Washington in the late 1970s. Between the Soviet Union and the Gulf are Afghanistan and Iran; a large map of them will

show mountain ranges, few roads and much hostile terrain. Overland from the Soviet Union to the Gulf is the hard way to go.

In 1981, concern for the Gulf mounted in the new U.S. administration. The policy alternatives and their costs, however, have never formally and openly been debated in Washington. Most Americans would probably think the best policy is to do nothing that prolongs a terrible struggle in which Americans have no real stake. But this has not been tested. The United States has involved itself in the Gulf, has forces there and now has taken casualties there, but has no present policy other than to make calls for peace, sure to be ignored.

The question of tanker passage remains. It is an international interest that neutral vessels enjoy free passage to and from neutral states in the Gulf. If the United States and the Western powers — or the Soviet Union — think this sufficiently important to commit naval forces, they should declare that interest and their intention to defend it. If tankers must be escorted, this should be done by forces of international composition, with ships appropriately armed, on a war footing, provided with air cover, and given clear rules of engagement, with those rules conveyed to all interested parties.

If that were done the chance of another Stark disaster would be reduced; but if one came, we would know why it came and what had justified the risk. It would not, like the Stark on Sunday, and like the marines in Beirut in 1981, be just another obscure and pointless military catastrophe for which no one ever assigns, or accepts, responsibility.

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## We Must Not Be a Part of Such Terror

By George Wald

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In contrast to Americans' fascination with how profits from the Iran arms scandal were spent, little concern has been voiced on how the arms are being used within Iran.

In prisons, on streets and along borders Revolutionary Guards and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reign through terror. Nowhere else in the world do human rights violations occur in such a systematic and institutionalized manner. Thousands of Iranians have been executed for their beliefs. Thousands of others are imprisoned in deplorable conditions on a variety of charges that amount to one unforgivable sin: dissent.

Distributing an anti-government leaflet may be listed in the books as "raging war against God" or "corrupting the earth," charges for which judges have delivered verdicts of "death by execution."

For women, a myriad of added restrictions apply. Not only is one's style of dress dictated, even the color of one's shoes and socks is specified. Women's opportunities are severely limited, and many career fields, such as law and agriculture, are taboo.

Those who refuse to relinquish personal, political and religious freedoms risk dire consequences. Women who do not conform to the dress code are flogged and may be sent to work camps for the "degenerate."

Gangs of thugs roam city streets in search of victims. Their hideous reprisals for infractions, such as an improperly worn head scarf, include nailing the scarf to the offender's forehead.

Torture, inconceivably crowded cells, and sexual and physical abuse are dominant in the political prisons. Inmates are denied access to their families and lawyers, and knowledge of the charges against them. Some are kept in prison after their sentences expire. Others have been summarily executed rather than released.

Yet the worst of the horrors in sheer numbers of victims is the slaughter of the Iran-Iraq war. The Iranian government's stubborn insistence on continuing this conflict — the most destructive since World War II — has devastated vast areas, left millions homeless and sent hundreds of thousands, many of them teenagers or younger, to their deaths.

President Ali Khomeini of Iran has denied that his government "will back down and stop mobilizing children." He brazenly insists that "the youngsters cry and beg to be sent to the front lines." Boys and men are rounded up at movie houses, athletic events and on public transportation and shipped off to fight. Draft evaders, reportedly numbering in the hundreds of thousands, are hunted down by mobile patrol units.

Anti-war protests regularly erupt in spite of violent reprisals. Indifferent to high casualty figures and public and international calls for an end to the bloodshed, the mullahs have issued new demands for troops.

This internal genocide presents a natural and practical challenge, particularly to those nations that purport to champion human rights. We cannot remain silent in the face of the atrocities in Iranian prisons. Nor can we stand by as the Iranian government continues to promote turmoil and terrorism in the Middle East.

Did the United States learn nothing from its ill-fated wedding with the Shah of Iran? Clearly, the very magnitude of the Iranian repression reflects the intensity of discontent. When the pot inevitably boils over, will America be caught unprepared again?

In supplying arms to Ayatollah Khomeini's men to secure the release of American hostages, the Reagan administration has overlooked the fact that the entire nation of Iran also has been taken hostage.

If Americans are not to participate in this terror, they must break the silence condemning us to complicity. The international community, with the U.S. administration at the forefront, must convince the Tehran government that an end to the bloodshed along the borders and the butchery in the jails is of utmost concern to it.

The first step is an Iran policy that neither cooperates in nor condones the war and repression. Only when America has distanced itself from Ayatollah Khomeini and his men can it realistically respond to the aspirations of the people of that nation.

The writer is professor emeritus of biology at Harvard University and a 1967 Nobel laureate in physiology/medicine. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Italians Expelled

CONSTANTINOPLE — Consternation reigns among the Italians here at the decision of the Turkish Government to expel them. The Government gives as the reason for its action the illegality of the Italians taking the Turkish civil officials prisoner in Rhodes. Some idea of the consequence of the expulsion of the Italians may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 100 of the clerks in the Ottoman Bank here are Italians. It is estimated that 20,000 Italians will come under the expulsion decree.

PARIS — A telegram has been received at the Messageries Maritimes in Marseilles stating that four of the company's steamers have been requisitioned by the Turkish Government before passing through the Dardanelles, in order to transport the Italians expelled from Constantinople.

### 1937: A Plan for Spain

LONDON — The British government has taken the first definite step to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Spain by proposing an armistice during which the foreign volunteers fighting on both sides might be withdrawn. The proposal was made to the principal powers represented in the form of a request for a joint appeal to Valencia and Burgos to suspend hostilities. The French and Belgian governments have already signified their acceptance, and Russia is believed willing to comply. The British proposal is now before the Italian and German governments, and when their replies are received it may be possible to approach the Valencia government and General Francisco Franco with a view to the conclusion of the armistice.

July 1, 1987



## OPINION

## Time to Forget 'Fairness' And Let Airwaves Be Free

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A long time ago, some government officials and congressmen had an inspiration. Their goal was to make sure that a burgeoning way of carrying news to the American people, called radio, did not get away from government control, as had that older way, called newspapers.

They hit upon a form of regulation that would ensure control. Their inspiration was to call this technique the Fairness Doctrine. Who can argue with fairness?

That inspiration has been used for 60 years to sanctify government interven-

tion in an area where the First Amendment clearly indicates that government has no business at all: the press.

The most pervasive method of broadcasting news — radio and television — so far has been excluded from the First Amendment's protection against government interference. The issue is now before the Congress.

The theory has been that the "scarcity" of broadcast airwaves demands licensing and that licensing permits regulation. For years, broadcasters went along without worrying excessively about First Amendment matters — but no longer.

The government has declined to see that TV and radio are press within the meaning of the First Amendment. It is like the farmer who saw a griffin for the first time, shook his head and said, "There ain't no such animal."

The Fairness Doctrine says that broadcasters must cover matters of public importance and that the coverage must fairly reflect different viewpoints.

The doctrine has been used to intimidate a broadcasting industry terrified of challenges to its licenses. The very agency that is supposed to enforce it, the Federal Communications Commission, believes that it is unconstitutional.

The FCC has said that it often in-

hibits rather than encourages debate. The less controversy, particularly local controversy, the fewer troublesome demands from congressmen and regulators.

The FCC also says that the scarcity argument is now invalid. There are about 10,000 radio stations and 1,800 television stations, not counting cable. And 74 percent of households with cable can get more than 10 signals. Compare that with newspapers: 1,650 dailies, most of them in towns with only one paper.

Late last month the Senate passed a bill writing the Fairness Doctrine, which could be called the Press Regulation Doctrine, into law because of the FCC's own distaste for it. The House will vote soon.

Some liberals drop their enthusiasm for the First Amendment when it comes to radio and TV, apparently because they believe that regulations help more voices get on the air. That could be said about the print media too, yet nobody is making that argument, yet.

Both Democratic and Republican administrations have used the doctrine for political purposes. And that shows why the doctrine directly affects every American with a television set or a radio.

The Kennedy administration used "fairness" to intimidate stations that broadcast statements against a nuclear test-ban treaty. It flooded them with demands for equal air time.

The Johnson administration monitored stations and tried to get them to drop anti-administration programs. And Nixon aides plotted to use "fairness" to prove broadcaster bias and make the "scarcity" trouble for their licenses.

The Reagan administration is against the bill. So the Friends of the First Amendment, just created, are holding a flower for President Ronald Reagan if the House of Representatives passes the Senate's bill and he vetoes it.

In any case, the doctrine will probably go again before the Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of it in 1969. Then, the court was impressed by the scarcity argument, which has since been demolished by the FCC. This time, the case involves a fairness challenge by a peace group in Syracuse, New York, to a local TV station.

Meanwhile, colleagues in Radio and TV Land, there is something you could do to help fight the Regulation Doctrine. Don't rush to Washington the next time a congressional committee beckons you for questioning.

The heads of the news departments of the three major TV networks submitted recently to unconstitutional questioning about news gathering. They did not like it but did not want to appear "arrogant."

Courage. Remember, television friends: "Arrogance" in defense of constitutional rights can be duty. "Fairness" in destruction of constitutional rights can be arrogance.

The New York Times.

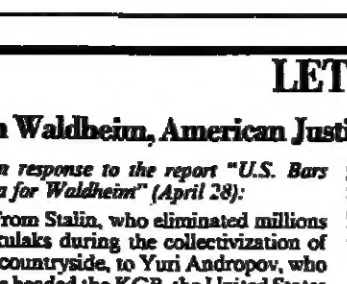
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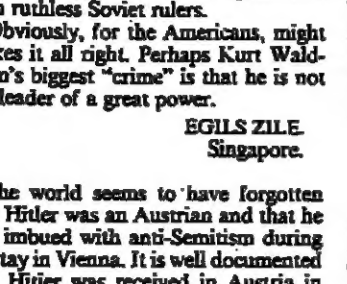
1718: Blackbeard



1941: The Bismarck



1987: THE GARBAGE BARGE

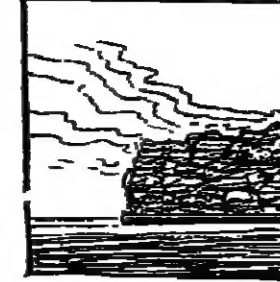


Terrors of the Seas

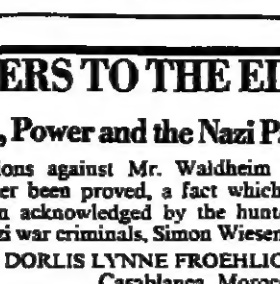
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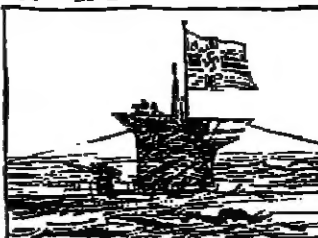


1987: THE GARBAGE BARGE



Terrors of the Seas

1940: the U-Boat



1987: THE GARBAGE BARGE



Terrors of the Seas

## Garbage Imperialists Need A Taste of Their Own Trash

By David Morris

WASHINGTON — The garbage wars have begun. The odyssey of the wandering garbage barge from Islip, New York, is but the latest in a series of skirmishes that threaten the very political fabric of America.

We live in an era of garbage imperialism. Washington tries to dump its sludge to Haiti. (Haiti declines to be dumped on, even by the capital of the free world.) San Francisco tries to toss its trash on a

to take responsibility for our own wastes. They will end when we force ourselves to take that responsibility. Laws should be enacted to require that all wastes be disposed of within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of their generation.

This would significantly improve decision making by imposing the costs as well as the benefits of commerce on the same community. Those who reap the rewards would accept the risks. You want nuclear power? Fine. You handle the radioactive wastes. You want to burn your garbage? Fine. You handle the hazardous ash residue. You want to be the site of industrial facilities? Fine. You clean up the heavy metals.

Communities and businesses would be forced to seek lasting solutions. Instead of expending resources in a search for safe ways to move wastes far away, we would look first for ways to reduce wastes and recycle those we must produce.

The amount of garbage that must be buried could be reduced by up to 80 percent. Changes in manufacturing methods could reduce by up to 99 percent the amount of toxic wastes industry generates. European engineering schools already teach low-waste design approaches. Innovative sewage treatment systems that remove heavy metals are commercially available.

But innovative solutions will never be implemented if we can pursue the easier path: shipping our problems to someone else's backyard. Regrettably, politicians do not seem to be learning the right lesson. For them the proper course is to find a willing receptacle.

Oceanic experts foresee that in the short term a primary use of the oceans will be for waste disposal. Seventy percent of the globe is water. More important, fish do not vote.

The writer is a founder of the Institute for Local Self Reliance, a Washington-based think tank specializing in municipal issues. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Let's Lower the Pile

WHAT can we do to stop the malodorous day that the waste system grinds to a halt, burying us under our mountains of beer bottles, leaky garbage bags, old newspapers and yesterday's pizza? A pretty poor option is to let cities keep scavenging for landfills. Few towns are putting out the welcome mat for new garbage dumps; the NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) syndrome prevails.

One of the best ideas is to enact laws to ban containers that are not biodegradable and cannot be recycled. We did, after all, have a high standard of living before styrofoamed Big Macs and squeezable plastic ketchup bottles.

— Neal Peirce, The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## On Waldheim, American Justice, Power and the Nazi Past

In response to the report "U.S. Bars Visa for Waldheim" (April 28):

From Stalin, who eliminated millions of kulaks during the collectivization of the countryside, to Yuri Andropov, who once headed the KGB, the United States has never had any qualms about entering into negotiations and agreements with ruthless Soviet rulers.

Obviously, for the Americans, might makes it all right. Perhaps Kurt Waldheim's biggest "crime" is that he is not the leader of a great power.

EGILS ZILE, Singapore.

The world seems to have forgotten that Hitler was an Austrian and that he was imbued with anti-Semitism during his stay in Vienna. It is well documented that Hitler was received in Austria in 1938 with an enthusiasm that he had not encountered elsewhere, and that the Austrians embraced National Socialism with great fervor, thus breeding many of the strongest Nazi fanatics.

The election as president of Austria of a man accused of involvement in the persecution of Jews should have opened the eyes of the world.

MARTIN KLINGENBERG, Munich.

Decisions like this ultimately breed anti-American sentiment, which certainly is in no one's interest.

KLAUS-JÜRGEN GOLDMANN, Ennepetal, West Germany.

Where is the justice and balance if known criminals from East-bloc countries, Latin America, Asia and Africa are welcomed to U.S. shores? The alle-

gations against Mr. Waldheim have never been proved, a fact which was even acknowledged by the hunter of Nazi war criminals, Simon Wiesenthal.

DORLIS LYNNE FROELICH, Casablanca, Morocco.

Mr. Waldheim was a junior officer, not a policy maker, and no different from the junior American and British officers who, after the war, loaded Cossacks and Ukrainians into cattle trucks in occupied areas and sent them to death in the Soviet Union.

H. KING HEDINGER, Antalya, Turkey.

As an American, I am shocked by the decision of the U.S. Justice Department to place Mr. Waldheim on the so-called immigration "watch list," without making public clear evidence justifying this unprecedented affront to the head of state of a friendly country.

One can only conclude that no such evidence exists to rebut the prima facie case in this matter: namely that a young lieutenant in the German Army could not have played a meaningful role in the alleged persecutions. It appears that the Reagan administration has bowed to the pressure of a powerful domestic lobby.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN, Brussels.

It would seem that Mr. Waldheim committed yet another "crime," this one in 1973, by not siding with Israel in its war of that year. Perhaps he was prejudiced by the conduct of the Israeli Army within Israel's expanding borders. These contain a country where out of a captive population of 1.3 mil-

lion Palestinians, thousands upon thousands have at some point been arrested and interrogated, and many beaten or tortured. Mr. Waldheim should have realized that the Israeli soldiers who carry out mass detentions are only obeying orders. Some day, with luck, those orders might change.

PETER TODD MITCHELL, Sligo, Spain.

Do you think that the emperor of Japan, the titular commander in chief of that country's armed forces during World War II, was more or less responsible for war crimes than was Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in a German Army unit? Do you think that any U.S. attorney general would ever consider placing Japan's head of state on the "watch list"?

HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER, Vienna.

So Mr. Waldheim has decided to take legal action against the United States in response to the ban. He will come to the courtroom accompanied by an army of lawyers, powerful political supporters and a state-funded commission of historians. If only every leftist student on the U.S. "watch list" had such a grandstand to cheer him. The U.S. right has long used immigration rules to keep its opponents out of the United States. It is about time they took some of their own medicine.

ANTHONY SKRUPKIN, Vienna.

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## Forming a Picture

I wasn't until I was a high school sophomore in 1955 that I lived in an area where the television signals were strong enough to form a decent picture. Until then Life magazine and the Sunday edition of the Minneapolis Tribune had been my windows on the world.

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— Tom Brokaw, the NBC news anchor, writing in The Washington Post.

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## South Africa Rightists Demand Creation of 'White Fatherland'

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's Conservative Party, which has taken over the official opposition in Parliament, on Wednesday demanded the creation of a "white fatherland" in a partition of the country.

Introducing a motion of no-confidence in the government of President P. W. Botha, a tradition at the opening of a new Parliament, Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative leader, called for a "white fatherland" in a partition of the country.

"The Afrikaner people and the broader white community refuse to be treated as a minority in our own fatherland," Mr. Treurnicht said. "We are a separate community that is entitled to full political self-determination."

His speech was widely viewed as establishing the ideological demarcation lines between the Conservative and the governing National Party in the current session of the tricameral Parliament.

Mr. Treurnicht said the government's plans for power sharing with the nonwhites, who form a large majority of the population, and the changes in the apartheid system would be a "redistribution of power — the loss of exclusive political power — and the loss of our own state and country."

The reform plans, Mr. Treurnicht said, would lead to the nation's 23 million blacks achieving power at the cost of self-determination for the five million whites who now govern South Africa.

A more detailed outline of the Conservative Party's blueprint for the future of South Africa was pre-

sented earlier Wednesday by Connie Mulder, the National Party's former information minister.

Mr. Mulder was forced to resign in 1978 following a scandal in which millions of dollars of government funds were allegedly put into illegal public relations activities in South Africa and abroad.

Mr. Mulder, who was elected as a Conservative in the May 6 election for the white-only House of Assembly, said that if his party came to power in the 1989 election, it would partition South Africa into 13 small states, with the majority reserved for the white minority and the remainder for the 10 predominant black tribes, the Indians and people of mixed race.

The dominant white state, to be known as the Southland Republic, would include the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces, both of which have abundant mineral resources, parts of the Cape and Natal provinces and, possibly, the disputed territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Mr. Mulder said that only whites would have voting rights in the Southland Republic, although black migrant workers would be employed in the gold and coal mines without the right to collective bargaining.

Mixed marriages would not be allowed, Mr. Mulder said, but an economic relationship would be established with surrounding black states on the same basis as in the European Community.

In response to questions, Mr. Mulder said that blacks could apply for citizenship in the white republic, but he added, "It would not be granted. We will protect ourselves and our rights. Southland

will be a white republic, and political rights will be in the hands of whites only."

Mr. Mulder, whose party won 22 seats in the May 6 election and replaced the Liberal Progressive Federal Party as the official opposition party, said he expected the country's swing to the right to continue to gain momentum and propel the Conservatives to power in 1989.

One of the National Party's most influential members of Parliament, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk, dismissed the influence of the Conservatives on government policy as negligible.

### Mandela Clinic Burns

A clinic established by Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was gutted by fire, and the police said Thursday that arson was suspected. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was quoted by The Star newspaper of Johannesburg as saying the fire was set in retaliation for two car bombings Wednesday.

The government blamed the Congress for the explosion which killed three white policemen and injured 15 people outside a Johannesburg courthouse. The outburst Congress is the main guerrilla group fighting to end apartheid.

The police said the clinic, in Brandfontein in the Orange Free State province, "was apparently set alight by unknown persons."

In August 1985, both the clinic and Mrs. Mandela's house in Brandfontein were damaged in a fire-bomb attack that she blamed on security police.



Smoke rises from the listing frigate Stark. The U.S. Navy released this photo in Bahrain.

## SHIP: Navy Panel Opens Inquiry on Frigate Attack, 2d Missile Is Defused

(Continued from Page 1)

reversed course after being warned away by the ship.

The Pentagon said the destroyer Waddell, which had been sent to help the Stark, was approached by one Iraqi F-1 Mirage jet fighter Monday and by two more F-1s Tuesday.

"On both occasions, Waddell identified itself as a U.S. Navy warship and the aircraft left the area," the Pentagon said.

Pentagon sources said that the Waddell, not taking any chances in the aftermath of the attack on the Stark, had activated its five-control radar systems, its missile systems and Phalanx anti-missile gun as soon as the Iraqi planes were detected.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Wednesday that the bombing of the Stark was an "unjustified attack" by an Iraqi pilot who "apparently didn't care enough to find out what ship he was shooting at."

Mr. Weinberger called on the Iraqis to "bring forth that pilot and have him detail the events leading to the missile firing or firings, because we still don't know all the facts."

Mr. Weinberger, addressing nearly 1,000 people at a defense industry banquet Wednesday evening, said "armchair strategists, self-styled defense gurus and maritime theologians" would use Sunday's incident to second-guess the U.S. presence in the Gulf, but that "we cannot shrink or shirk, even in the face of death, from these global responsibilities."

The defense secretary said that while the United States imported only 6 percent of its oil from the Gulf, far less than Japan and Europe, "this ignores the fact that the world oil market is one market and should Persian Gulf oil supplies be disrupted, oil prices would rise for everyone."

President Ronald Reagan reiterated Thursday that he had no intention of abandoning U.S. protection of shipping lanes in the "extremely volatile" Gulf.

In remarks to energy industry executives, Mr. Reagan said, "As we grieve the loss of our brave sons, let no one doubt our resolve to protect our vital interests in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else."

The navy extended the tour of duty of one of seven U.S. warships in the Gulf to maintain a solid American presence there.

The guided missile frigate Groves, which was scheduled to return to the United States on June 15, will remain in the Gulf until at least early August, the Defense Department said.

"We want to maintain a credible presence" in the Gulf, a Defense Department official said.

"The Stark is out of commission," he said, "and the return of the Groves as scheduled in June would have reduced us to three guided missile destroyers and one guided missile frigate in addition to the LaSalle," a command ship for the task force.

No date has been set for the Stark to return home.

Administration officials in Washington said the United States would welcome discussions with Britain, France, Saudi Arabia and any other Western countries on possible joint protection of shipping in the Gulf.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the possibility of

an allied air umbrella of jet fighters was one option being considered. "Britain and France have aircraft carriers, and Saudi F-15 fighters are close enough to be available," one official said. "It would seem to be in the interests of a number of countries to help protect oil shipments. We are ready to talk."

The Pentagon spokesman, Robert B. Sims, cautioned that no decision had been made to send U.S. jet fighters over the Gulf and that "no substantive discussions" had been held with any other countries about joint measures to protect shipping from attacks by Iran and Iraq in their six-year war.

"If there are offers from other countries," Mr. Sims said, "we would be glad to talk to them about that."

"We can fly aircraft from a carrier over the Persian Gulf area while operating outside the Gulf, if that is called for," Mr. Sims said. "But there have been no decisions to do that."

Defense officials said the U.S.



Carrier Constellation, which carries about two dozen highly sophisticated F-14 fighters, is refueling on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The carrier is eventually expected to take up station in the Gulf off Saudi Arabia.

If a decision is made to fly air cover, the F-14s, with a range of 1,700 miles, could fly sorties over the Gulf. They could also be refueled by specially configured A-6 navy aircraft.

(Reuters, AP)

## POWERS: Split Among Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

cided that, in spite of the Iraqi attack on the guided-missile frigate Stark on Sunday, hostilities were not "imminent or likely."

The president, the sources said, was influenced by Mr. Weinberger's position and by the judgment of lawyers for the White House and the Defense, State and Justice departments, who concluded that a report was not legally necessary. Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed with the legal opinion of his department, sources said.

"We don't think much of the War Powers Resolution to begin with," said a senior administration official familiar with the legal deliberations, "and we certainly don't want to report to Congress when we don't have to."

Asked about the risk of U.S. involvement in conflict when Kuwaiti tankers move in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, a senior White House official acknowledged that there was "obviously an increased risk." But he said they "do not face any spectacular new danger that we have not assessed earlier."

More than 24 vessels serving Kuwaiti ports have been attacked by Iran since September.

Sources familiar with the debate at the Monday meeting said that both James Baker and Howard Baker as well as Mr. Meese favored notifying Congress, in part to head off criticism at a time when relations between Congress and the White House are strained because of the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. Weinberger reportedly said that giving such notification could be counterproductive, possibly bringing criticism that might force the administration to back away from its commitment to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

A White House official, emphasizing that Mr. Reagan would not reverse his decision to keep oil supplies flowing through the Gulf, said that the message of a commitment is that you live up to it when it is difficult, the official said.

Mr. Reagan made a similar point Monday in an interview in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He said that free navigation through the Gulf was essential and that "we're going to do what has to be done to keep the Persian Gulf open."

## In a Spanish Town, Rebellion

Madrid's Program for Competition Brings Job Cutbacks

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

REINOSA, Spain — Mayor Daniel Mediavilla always thought this mountain town in the province of Cantabria, on Spain's northern coast, was one of the most peaceful places on earth.

Its 13,000 inhabitants, surrounded by snow-capped peaks and close to the headwaters of the mighty Ebro River, seemed happy with their lives and happy with their mayor.

That was before someone threw

a brick through the stained-glass window of Mr. Mediavilla's office. Outside the town hall in the Plaza de España, the main square, a citizens' group has set up a table to collect signatures on a petition denouncing him.

Since early March, the people of Reinosa have been in a virtual war with Spain's Socialist government, of which Mr. Mediavilla is the elected local representative. In a series of clashes that have made the front pages of newspapers in Madrid, 250 miles (400 kilometers) to

the south, hundreds of Civil Guardsmen have rumbled through the narrow, potholed streets in armored personnel carriers, shooting rubber bullets and smoke bombs.

Dozens of people have been wounded on both sides and close to 100 residents have been arrested. [A worker who was hit in the face by a rubber bullet in one of the clashes, on April 23, died recently, Reuters reported.]

The trouble began when the town's two main employers, the state-owned specialty steel plant Forjas y Aceros, and Cemenosa, a privately owned producer of electrical engines, announced they were cutting their work forces by 25 percent, a total of about 600 jobs.

To the government strategists and private bankers in Madrid, the cuts make sense. The scaling back of small, uneconomical factories is part of what the administration of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez calls the restructuring of Spanish industry to make it more competitive in Western European and world markets.

But the people of Reinosa feared they were on the way to being restructured out of existence. In the 11 years of civilian government since the death of Francisco Franco, and the end of his full-employment policy, the town and surrounding country have lost more than 3,000 industrial jobs, according to Javier Mantilla, chief of the Reinosa municipal police.

Chief Mantilla said he does not agree with some of the protest measures the people have taken since the first cuts were announced at Forjas y Aceros on March 10. But he said he understood why they have acted.

"When people rise up, united, it is for a reason," he said. "This restructuring is going to decapitate the community."

On March 11, Forjas workers took the plant manager as a hostage, demanding as ransom that the cuts be rescinded. Early the next morning, the Civil Guard was ordered into town by the Madrid government's chief delegate in Santander, the provincial capital, 50 miles to the north.

The manager was rescued, but the Civil Guard, armed with rifles they were loath to use against civil-

## U.S. Senators Warn EC Over Soybean Tax

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was something of a record, the drafters said, a further sign of rising tensions on trade: It took only 90 minutes for more than half the Senate to sign a letter railing the saber about soybeans.

The letter warns of the "injurious impact" on U.S.-EC relations "if the European Community goes ahead with plans to put a tax on soybean-based fats and oils imported by its member countries. And the letter adds that such a tax 'will not be tolerated by the United States Congress.'"

Agriculture ministers from the European Community are meeting in Brussels this week to consider the tax, which would bite deeply into \$2 billion worth of American soybeans exported to Europe each year.

The drafters of the letter, Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, and Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, brought the letter to the floor at 4 P.M. Tuesday. By 5:30 they had 49 other signers.

"Had we stayed longer, we would have gotten 100," said Steve Hilton, Mr. Danforth's press secretary.

ians, ended up with more injuries than the stone-throwing workers.

Subsequent battles throughout April all went the other way. The paramilitary guard has responded in force to workers' demonstrations, sweeping through Reinosa in full riot gear, making random arrests.

During a skirmish at Easter, at least 20 civilians were injured and 74 were arrested, including Police Chief Mantilla's brother. Both the chief and Mayor Mediavilla sent protests to Santander, complaining about what they called excessive force and demanding government restitution for damage.

While Madrid will not back down on job cuts in Reinosa and elsewhere, Mr. Mediavilla has taken most of the heat.

"I'm just the mayor," he said. "I don't have the power to send in troops. But I'm a Socialist, so I get held responsible for it all."

## CRIME: Violence in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

curbed, but were invented to cover the execution of prisoners.

"There were no scientific or technical methods used at all," Mr. Rodi said in an interview. "There was a complete absence of professionalism and absolute ignorance of the way crime is dealt with in civilized Western countries."

It is widely agreed that among those committing Guatemala's violent crime are former members of security agencies that were disbanded and reorganized after the civilian government was inaugurated in January 1986. Many crimes are also thought to be a result of vendettas among criminal gangs.

Critics of the government say some killings are political and may be perpetrated by assassins tied to uncontrolled military or police units. But motives for many assaults are never found.

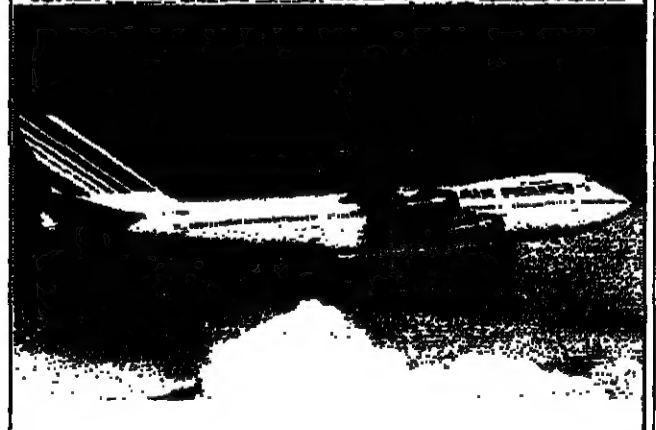
"In the past a dead body would be picked up, sent to the morgue and buried, and that was the end of it," Mr. Rodi said. "There was not even the pretense of investigation. If someone said he could identify

the assailant, then maybe a policeman would be sent to his house to kill him. But otherwise, nothing happened."

The Guatemalan press, which is controlled by groups that do not support the current government, devotes considerable space to reports of violence. Some officials, including Mr. Rodi, view this reporting as an effort to erode public confidence in the regime.

Some foreigners who live in Guatemala fear that the nation may have fallen into a cycle of violence that will be virtually impossible to break. But government officials hope they will slowly be able to reduce crime as the country builds a modern police and judicial system.

"Without a doubt, 30 years of violence and terror have created a certain climate in this country," said Juan Morales Gavarrete, a member of Congress. "But I believe that bit by bit we will be able to reduce violence if we professionalize our system and provide people with opportunities to make a living other than by committing crimes."



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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### End-of-Century Spas

Spa vacations will be the holidays of the '90s, according to Jeffrey Joseph, who has compiled what he believes to be the most complete catalogue of health and fitness spas in the United States. Published as "The Spa Finder," the 100-page magazine describes 142 spas in the United States in addition to a sampling of the most famous spas in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. "If you're trying to live a healthy life, why not take a healthy vacation?" he says. Joseph, who sells the catalogue for \$4, operates a New York travel agency, Spa-Finders. If you book your trip with his agency, you get the cost of the catalogue refunded. Many people, he believes, have a misconception about spas, which he hopes to correct with the publication, to be updated regularly. "Spas are not just for the rich and famous," he says, noting that the majority range in price from \$800 to \$1,200 a week, which includes lodging, three meals a day and instruction. Some are much cheaper. This compares with about \$3,000 a week for the famous — and luxurious — Golden Door in California. Many offer weekend programs, so you can get at least a taste of the spa life without committing yourself to an entire week. For a copy of the catalogue, send \$4 to Jeffrey Joseph's Spa-Finders, Travel Arrangements Ltd., 784 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003-4856. Tel: (212) 475-1000.

### Around the World on \$42 a week

A 57-year-old English widow who has been everywhere from China to the United States on £25 (about \$42) a week was named Traveler of the Year this week. "It takes up most of my widow's pension, but I love traveling. It has changed my life," said Catherine Ashton, after receiving the second annual award from the Duchess of Gloucester in London. Mrs. Ashton said she got fed up with her office job two years ago and set off to see the world. Carrying her belongings in a rucksack, she has been to India, Thailand, China and Japan, the United States, Central and South America, Turkey, Pakistan, India and Greece. She also has ridden the Trans-Siberian Express and spent two nights camping in the Moscow subway system. While abroad, Mrs. Ashton earns extra money teaching or appearing as a film extra. "I manage very well on 25 pounds," she said. "I never stay in hotels because they are too expensive. I stay in private houses, hostels and even jails." The award, a glass rosebowl, is given by the Voluntary Service Overseas, which sends volunteer skilled workers to developing countries, and the National Association for Gifted Children.

### The Long Road to Ulan Bator

Western-style toilets piled outside a row of traditional Mongol felt tents tell the story: Outer Mongolia has decided to make a play for Western tourists and their hard cash. The felt tents, situated in a pleasant corner of the vast, empty grasslands, are an attractive draw for visitors looking for an ethnic touch to their holiday. Up to now the vast majority of tourists to Mongolia have come from Eastern Europe. Mongolia has been virtually off-limits to visitors from non-Communist countries for decades, except for a handful of people passing through Ulan Bator on the weeklong train journey between Moscow and Peking. Officials say Mongolia had 250,000 visitors last year, 90 percent of whom came from Soviet bloc countries. Increasing the numbers won't be easy. Mongolia is one of the world's most isolated countries and can be reached only via China or the Soviet Union. The tourist season lasts a brief five months from May to September, during which the two 400-bed tourist hotels in Ulan Bator are full. Talks are under way with a Yugoslav company to build another 400-bed hotel, which might be finished in a couple of years. Ulan Bator, the capital, has a number of museums but the country's main attraction are the endless grasslands on which, as one traveler put it, a tree is an event. And there are tourist camps, where visitors can spend a night in a felt-covered tent to get a taste of the life led by the nomadic herders of Central Asia. One class of visitor is being well-looked after: the rich hunter. Prices range up to \$16,000 for the chance to shoot a snow leopard.



### Discount Pass For Stockholm

Stockholm is offering a discount pass for visitors that gives admission to more than 50 museums and castles; access to buses, subways and suburban railroads; and a sightseeing excursion by boat or bus. The pass, called Key to Stockholm, is available for one to four days (\$11 to \$37). It can be purchased in Stockholm at Sweden House, at the central railroad station or at the tourism booth.

### Italy to Offer More Lead-free Gas

Motorists' frustrating search for unleaded gasoline in Italy will ease next month, when, according to Italy's Ministry of Industry, about 1,100 stations throughout the country are scheduled to begin selling unleaded gasoline. The first to convert will be 307 stations along toll highways. The 800 other stations, on secondary roads, need approval from regional governments to convert. The conversion comes in response to European Community requests to encourage the use of unleaded gas for ecological reasons. Italy now has only about 90 stations selling unleaded, with most clustered in central and northern Italy. The national motorists association in Italy, Automobile Club d'Italia, is preparing maps of where to buy unleaded gasoline. The maps, which will be ready June 1, will be distributed by the club at the borders and at club offices, which are listed in local telephone directories.

### Kosher Meals on TGV

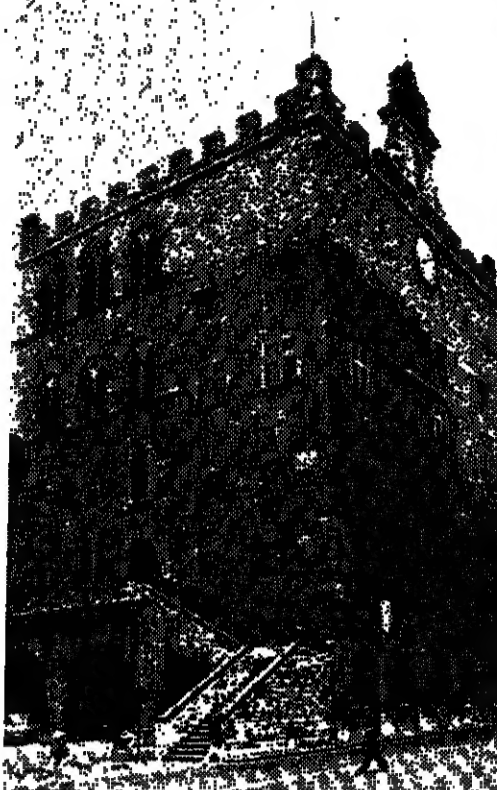
The SNCF, the French national railroad company, has announced that kosher meals can be ordered on the TGV, or high-speed, trains. Requests must be made when reserving, or by calling 43-74-25-81 in Paris.

### Europe's Culture Capital

This week Amsterdam took on the title of Europe's 1987 Cultural Capital, and culture ministers and big city mayors attended a ceremony hosted by Queen Beatrix at the royal palace. The designation, held last year by Florence and the year before by Athens, is awarded by the European Commission and is intended to promote cultural cooperation among European states.

## Prato's Art Patronage

Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the mutations of art. It can be a bonus for the business traveler, or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.



by Susan Lumsden

PRATO, Italy — Twenty kilometers north of Florence but light years away, this Tuscan city of 160,000 vibrates like a legion of sewing machines inside and outside its medieval walls. Actually, the distant clatter is of looms, the looms that make the recycled wool that created the city's post-war economic boom. This real rags-to-riches story is currently embellished by the international chic of Italian fashion in general. Along with the Lombard cities of Como and Biella, Prato makes the fine cloth that is sought not just by the Italian designers but by their rivals and imitators around the world.

Sometimes called the Manchester of Italy, because of its textile industry, Prato has also been recognized in the last 15 years as a champion of contemporary art. Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the continuous mutations of art. It can be a stimulating bonus for the business traveler to Prato or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.

Prato's forward look was reconfirmed last autumn after the death of the British sculptor Henry Moore. "The Warrior," the statue Moore gave to Florence after his famous retrospective there in 1972, ended up being repatriated to England. But Prato — a city not given to polemics and where time is unanimously agreed to be money, even for the Socialist-Communist administration in power since 1946 — purchased its Moore sculpture immediately after the Florence exhibition and, the Pratesi say, at a wholesale price. Entitled "Square Form With Cut," it looks like a giant amoeba presiding over the Piazza San Marco. Incidentally or otherwise, it sits on the spot where Prato's medieval walls opened in the great gate toward Florence. (A bronze version of this marble was also acquired by the city of Philadelphia.)

The other major outdoor statues in Prato are the Italian Gio Pomodoro's stone building blocks in the children's park off Via della Romita and the newest one, a split neoclassical bust in marble entitled "Hero of Light" by the Polish artist Igor Mitoraj. It was donated by the sculptor to Prato after his December show held, like most of Prato's large sculptural exhibitions, in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore, a craggy foil for marble and the linear refinements of modern sculpture in general. (Open 9 A.M. to 12 and 3 to 6 P.M. weekdays except Mondays, and 9 to 12 Sundays and holidays.)

The castle was built for Emperor Frederick II around 1248 when Prato, like most of the other Tuscan cities, was a separate republic before succumbing to the Floren-

tine one in 1351. Indeed, Prato's singular efficiency is often attributed to its relatively late Lombard, therefore Germanic, origins, unlike the rest of Tuscany, which is much earlier Etruscan or Roman in origin and consequently more entrenched in time and tradition.

Smaller scale exhibitions, such as the upcoming spring one of the Chilean sculptor Sebastian Matta, usually take place in the Palazzo Novelli at 26 Via Castelli. Unofficially, some shows originate in the private 18th century Villa di Celle of Prato's leading patron and aesthetic eminence grise, Giuliano Gori. An invitation to create in the sprawling villa and surrounding Parco di Celle, with its enormous environmental sculptures, is often a ticket to success elsewhere. Among the artists who have gone from the Villa di Celle to public recognition and back are Matta, the Israeli Dani Karavan and Italy's Michelangelo Pistoletto, whose large and witty statue of a woman burdened with a horizontal man (presumably) on her head was vehemently protested by Florentines when it was installed in the Piazza Porta Romana a few years ago.

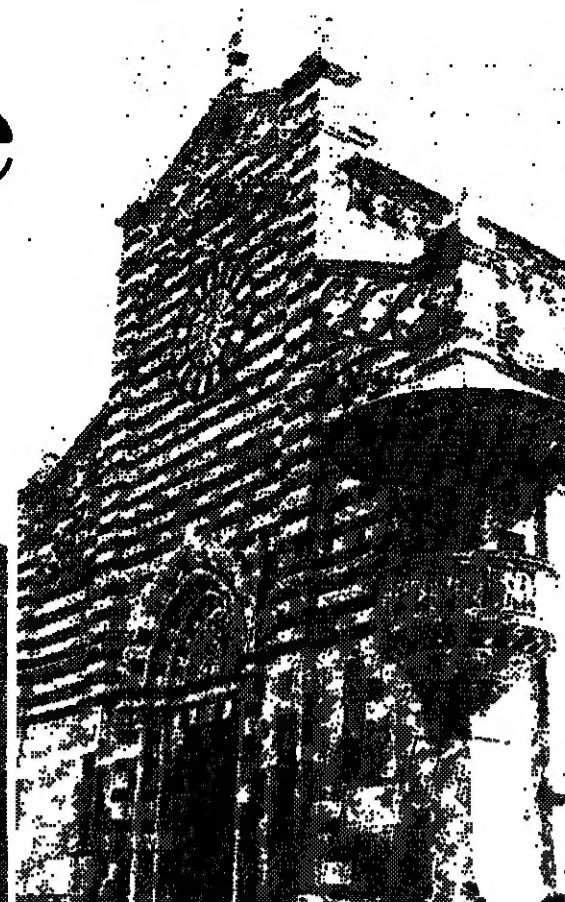
As a patron of contemporary art, Gori, a textile manufacturer, has few peers in Italy or elsewhere. Few if any can compete on sheer scale with Gori's private sculpture park replete with works by Richard Serra, Alice Aycock, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Dennis Oppenheim, Robert Morris, Marino Marini, Magdalena Abakanowicz and others. (Information can be obtained from the curator, Mary Panton, tel: (573) 47.96.28.)

Each of the 20-odd artists represented in the Parco di Celle chose his or her own site to enhance the art envisioned or vice versa. The concept, Gori's prevailing one, is that great art is always created for a specific environment, if not patron. It is why public museums are often failures, he says, being catchalls of art commissioned for other people and places.

One that seems destined to succeed is the public museum of contemporary art, the first in Italy, scheduled to open in Prato in May 1988. Its curator is Amnon Barzel, the former curator of the Villa di Celle. As well as a large documentation center, it will contain studios for artists in residence, to borrow again from Gori. Another first, at least for Italy, is the joint sponsorship by the public and private sectors of the Prato economy. The building by the architect Italo Gamberini was donated by another Prato businessman and patron, Enrico Pecci. Perhaps the most unusual museological features, still on the drawing boards, are the swimming pool and tennis courts. A touch of the classical will prevail, however, in the open-air amphitheater.

Continued on page 8

- An Emperor's Refuge
- Save Money in Transit
- Auvergnat Eating



The marble-striped facade (above), of the "Duomo," or cathedral of St. Stephen, with its pulpit by Donatello. Inside are frescoes by Filippo Lippi. Prato's newest sculpture (center) is a split neo-classical bust by the Polish sculptor Igor Mitoraj, on show in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore (far left).

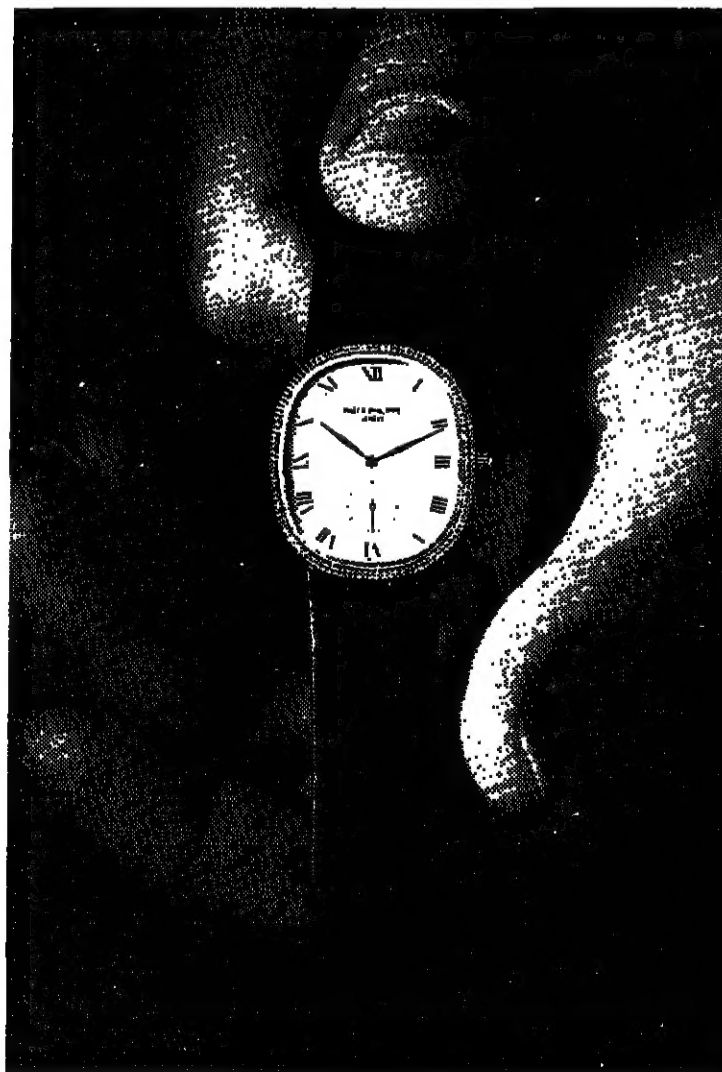
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## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## On Cutting Corners in Style: Some Bargain Ideas in Travel

by Roger Collis

WHETHER traveling on business or pleasure (or both, the ultimate achievement), there's never any harm in driving a bargain. But value for money doesn't always depend on how much you pay. The art of travel is knowing how to cut corners in style. Ask a dozen seasoned travelers how to do this and you're likely to get a dozen different suggestions. Here are a few ploys of my own:

• Consider an Airpass if you plan to travel around the United States, India, Australia, Chile, Brazil or Venezuela. You can save money without losing much flexibility. Rules vary. Normally you must buy it before you leave and stick with the same carrier. Typically, an Airpass is valid for 45 to 60 days. You must decide the routing in advance and there are usually restrictions on backtracking. But most airlines offer open coupons so you can change dates and flights.

In the United States, an Airpass is even better value than a Visit U.S.A. fare and is available in first class or coach. It is sometimes a good idea to combine the two types of ticket if the Airpass carrier does not fly all the sectors you need. A typical Airpass fare this summer is \$399 (coach) for which you get four coupons and \$25 for each additional coupon, normally up to a maximum of 12. Continental (an extensive domestic network since its recent acquisitions of Eastern, New York Air and People Express), Northwest and United Airpasses are good deals, depending on which U.S. gateways suit you best.

Airpasses in Australia (helped by a weak Australian dollar) are also a good buy. Both domestic carriers, Ansett and Trans-Australian offer options of up to 3,726 miles (five stopovers) for about 600 Australian dollars (about \$430) and 6,210

miles (eight stopovers) for about 950 dollars.

• Another way to combine economy with reasonable flexibility is an "open jaw" APEX ticket (fly to one gateway, return from another, say in to Houston and back from Los Angeles with Continental). It's a great way to make best use of an Airpass. The cost is the total of half the APEX fare to each city. From Europe, open jaw APEX includes the Caribbean.

• Back-to-back excursions are a way to get round the compulsory Saturday night and other booking restrictions of APEX/PEX tickets in Europe. It works best for people commuting between two cities or who can plan a series of trips in advance. You need to buy at least two tickets, one at either end. Let's say you work in Dublin and visit London on weekends. Monday morning you fly to Dublin on the first ticket and back to London Friday on the second ticket. The following Monday you use the return half of the second ticket, on Friday the return half of the first ticket. And so on. You can save up to 50 percent of the normal economy fare.

• If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, consider a round-the-world ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy, business or first class fare. From Europe, a typical routing might take you to the Middle East and on to the Far East. You could then go to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices, route options and airline combinations. Decide more or less where you want to go and then sit down with a good travel agent.

• The best value for money between Europe and the United States is Virgin Atlantic's Upper Class. For less than half the price of first class with the major carriers (\$575, about \$970, one way versus \$1,209) and about the same as

point-to-point business class fares, you get first-class cuisine and service with perhaps the most comfortable seats in the sky plus an economy ticket for the sector you travel through in free; you can use it later yourself or give it to a friend. Virgin's 747s fly daily between Gatwick and New York (Newark) and five times a week to Miami. Seats are four-abreast and there is a separate bar and lounge for Upper Class passengers. Other frills include lounges at Gatwick and Miami, a free helicopter (Newark to Manhattan, JFK or La Guardia) or a limo within 40 miles of Gatwick, Newark and Miami.

One of the best business class buys in Europe is the service between Gatwick and Schiphol offered by Transavia, the 20-year-old Dutch charter carrier. The round trip fare (\$170) is no cheaper than other airlines, but you get virtually long-haul comfort and service. Transavia offers good value to the back of the plane. Choose from a round trip economy fare of £116 (£30 less than most competitors) a £96 PEX fare (no Saturday night restriction) and a £58 round trip Late-Saver (£38 one-way), which must be bought 24 hours before departure but again, no Saturday night stay is required.

• Best value for car rental in Europe is a Belgium-based firm, Continental Car Rental, with offices around Belgium and at Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Heathrow and Gatwick airports in Britain. It caters mainly to tourists who want a car for two weeks and longer. Rent for two weeks and you get one week free, or four weeks for the price of two. Rates include insurance and unlimited mileage. There is a special weekend rate (Friday morning to Monday morning) that undercuts most of the big-name firms by about 50 percent.

• The duty free bazaar. This is a bargain or a rip-off depending on where you shop and what you buy. The best values are in shops that are tax free as well as duty free. Best buys are usually items local to a country. For variety, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are hard to beat. In Europe, Schiphol has the best reputation for variety but the new duty free shop at Gatwick is worth checking out. Prices at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport have been out on some items to compete more effectively with Schiphol.



Faith Singh (left), with an example of her tableware (above).

## SHOPPING

## Of Faith, Fashion and Fabrics

by Brigid Keenan

NEW DELHI — In Hindi *anokhi* means unique, and Faith and John Singh are as unusual as the business they run under that name. She is the convent-educated daughter of Irish missionaries. Forty years ago, before India's independence, her father was the Anglican bishop of Nagpur in India and she was born there, but they returned to Britain while she was still a baby. John is the son of a Rajput nobleman who was in the service of the Maharajah of Jaipur.

He wears gold earrings — albeit very small ones — and his sister attended a *pujah* school. "We have nothing in common at all except that we both come from very loving families," said Faith. They met in Jaipur in 1967 when Faith, in semi-hippy style, came out to India with a young English couple who were hoping to start a fashion business.

Faith revelled in India. "I spent hours, days, weeks in the bazaars in Jaipur, sitting with tailors and working with printers, drinking tea and learning Hindi." When her friends went home, she stayed, met Jitendra Patel (known as John) Singh in the swimming pool at the Rambhadr Palace hotel (not a very hippy place to be, but it was hot) and married him. In the beginning, John had a chicken farm selling eggs, but they became disciples of a Hindu spiritual teacher and, since their new creed forbade eating meat, fish or eggs, that had to go. *Anokhi* came into being in its place. Faith had no formal design training, but Liberty of London took their

first they range of hand-printed garments in 1971, and they've never looked back.

Their guru teaches his followers that they must try to be an example of goodness in every possible way, and translated into business this means running *Anokhi* to suit its employees. It is not just a question of wages, Faith explained. "For instance, we don't feel that people should be separated from their families so we have set up our work so that they can continue to do it at home. We are careful to choose products that our craftsmen can do well and with pride, rather than introducing new ideas and neglecting the old skills that have been around for generations. And *Anokhi* home wears only came about because we needed to provide steady jobs for our families rather than two bursts of employment making summer and winter clothes."

*Anokhi* products are hand-printed with hand-made blocks and hand-dyed. "Our things have people in them," Faith said, "and maybe they give something of that to you when you wear them."

Because she feels so strongly about the clothes they produce, Faith is upset when people misunderstand them, such as when one of their saleswomen in Britain said she hoped the next collection would be "less ethnic," or when a customer glancing through a rack of brilliantly printed padded jackets asked whether the colors were in fashion. "Of course our clothes must be fashionable, but they must be more than that. I would hope that the majority will be things that you won't want to discard after three months. I like to think that *Anokhi* clothes

are wholesome too — if that doesn't sound too yucky, but there are some horrible things like violence and aggression in fashion at the moment — as well as strong and positive and exotic and, well, celebratory."

Faith wears baggy Indian trousers and tunics and waistcoats in mixtures of *Anokhi* prints, but round her shoulders there is a favorite scarf from Kenya, and her hair is as stylishly as if it had been done in Paris or London instead of by the local barber in Jaipur.

Buyers who come to Jaipur and understand what the Singhs are doing become part of their extended family — which includes the work force, Faith's mother (who lives with them in India for six months every year), and the pupils at the school they have built in their garden. (This began because they couldn't find the kind of place they wanted to send their children to, and though now their older boy and girl have left and gone on to school in England, their youngest daughter is still a pupil, along with other local children.)

*Anokhi* sells in England through its own two shops (one in Covent Garden in London, and one in Bath), and through general outlets such as Sarah Charles of Canada. Santosh in Brussels displays their clothes with *panache* and glamour. Simrane in Paris does the same thing for their home wares — so successfully that they have recently opened a second shop. Next autumn *Anokhi* will be available in the United States.

Brigid Keenan is a journalist based in New Delhi.



A 1987 *Anokhi* design for strapless dress in jungle print and ruffled bodice.

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## Herald Tribune



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## \* THE COUPE GORDON BENNETT

The vintage car event of the year, organized by the Automobilclub von Deutschland (AvD) and sponsored by the International Herald Tribune as part of its centennial celebrations.

The rally will feature vintage cars from all over Europe and will be held over the same course, through the beautiful Taunus countryside, as the Gordon Bennett Cup race of 1904, when Kaiser Wilhelm II gave the official start before a crowd of one million enthusiastic fans.

It will be a memorable day. So, if you are within striking distance of Frankfurt, be sure to come and bring your family and friends. The official start will be at the Bad Homburg "Kurpark" at 9:00 a.m. and the finish will be in the afternoon between 2 and 5 p.m.

\* James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the eccentric millionaire publisher, founded the European edition of his New York Herald Tribune on October 4, 1867. He was a keen enthusiastic sportsman. He introduced polo to the United States; he won the first transatlantic yacht race; he was the founder of automobile racing and of balloon racing. The Gordon Bennett Cup, which he first offered in 1900 to encourage the infant automobile industry, was the direct precursor of today's international Grand Prix races and was the object of enormous popular enthusiasm at the time. The trophy, which was officially known as the "Coupe Internationale Automobile" in line with Bennett's policy of forbidding use of his own name in the pages of the Herald, today stands in the Automobile Club de France in Paris.



## Prato

theater taking up the stage space of the interior Roman-style courtyard.

In the meantime, visitors to Prato can enjoy avant-garde theater at Il Fabbriano, or the Big Factory, indeed the biggest in Prato, whose economic success is based on its healthy proliferation of small, specialized, family-run factories. A sort of Italian off-Broadway operation run by the stage director Luca Ronconi since 1975, Il Fabbriano last year featured "Mahabharata," Peter Brook's nine-hour spectacle based on Indian legends. "Ma-

bharata" was performed in its entirety on Sundays and in more consumable three-hour segments three nights a week. It was outdone only by "Ignoramus," a 12-hour play in which all the male roles were played by actresses. The play won many prizes, although its audiences were mainly other theater professionals, says Massimo Beldandi, Prato's dynamic young accessory *alle culle*, a key political post in the community.

Perhaps the greatest experiment of all will be Dani Karavan's "Monument to the Wind,"

perched like some interplanetary Delphic oracle on top of Monte Calvana overlooking Prato. Recently commissioned by several Prato businessmen, the huge sculpture will be seen, and heard, for kilometers around particularly when the tramontana, or north wind, blows through its organ pipes and transforms it into a musical instrument.

Prato is also planning a new museum of history designed by Gae Aulenti, the stage designer and renovator of the recently opened Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Palazzo Grassi in Venice. Like them, the Prato museum involves an internally revamped architectural monument, the 13th century Palazzo Pretorio, which also houses the city's art museum. (Open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays.) The turreted, bifurcated tower was amalgamated into a bigger building two centuries later and today looks strangely like the recycled rags that are Prato's international stock in trade.

The Museo della Storia, scheduled to open in 1990, will be linked by computer data bank with the other historic buildings of Prato. The most interesting and revolutionary for the 14th century was the Palazzo Datini, elaborately frescoed inside and out. It is one of the earliest examples in Italy of worldly rather than religious subjects used in decoration. The spirited hunting scenes in the palazzo's first and second rooms were commissioned by the original owner, Francesco Datini. Prato's greatest Renaissance entrepreneur and patron. He was inspired by similar decoration in the Palais des Papes during an extended apprenticeship in Avignon. A cloth merchant, Datini was a period genius who also founded charities and invented the cambiale, or promissory note, by which business could advance by leaps and bounds and finance the splendors of the Renaissance. A handsome statue of Datini rules over the Piazza del Comune. His palazzo at 41 Via Ser Lapo Mazzei, is open from 9 to 1 P.M. weekdays.

For those who like their Italian art traditional, there are many examples in Prato of Renaissance art that was the controversial avant-garde of its time. Perhaps the most vivid is contained in the Duomo, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where a licentious monk by the name of Filippo Lippi (1406-69) painted an unusually angelic Salome dancing for King Herod beside a platter containing the head of John the Baptist. The model for Salome was the beautiful blonde nun, Lucrezia Buti, the mother of Filippo's son, Filippino (1457-1504), who was born during the lengthy execution of

Continued from page 7

the frescoes and learned how to paint on them.

Quite apart from the artist and subject matter, the frescoes were unprecedented for their vivacity and animation. The older Lippi was one of the first painters of the Renaissance, along with Benozzo Gozzoli, to use live models for inspiration in religious subjects. Wisely, they included Prato's patrons, depicted in dignity and recognizable particularly in the adjacent fresco of the death of St. Stephen. Lippi, characteristically, chose to seat himself at Herod's banquet table and in the black habit of the priest.

Outside on the striped marble facade of the Duomo is that pulpit created by the Florentine sculptor Donatello and the architect Michelozzo from 1428 to 1438. It was used by Pope John Paul II to preach to the Pratesi during his visit here last year. The unusual placing of a pulpit outside the church was an early indication of Prato's fundamentalist, democratic spirit, apparent today in its accent, a jazzier, even more syncretized version of the Florentine working class one.

In the chapel frescoes by Agnolo Gaddi there is Prato's highly symbolic holy relic, the cloth girdle of the Virgin Mary given by her, according to legend, to the doubting apostle Thomas after he refused to believe in the Assumption. The girdle's presentation in the faithful three times a year was the reason for building the pulpit out onto the piazza.

A fine collection of 17th-century painting, mainly Tuscan but featuring a Caravaggio "Coronation" and a Giovanni Bellini "Crucifixion," is owned by Prato's leading bank, the Cassa di Risparmio at 2 Via degli Alberti. It can be visited with an appointment made by telephoning (0574) 4921. More art by Filippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello and others can be seen in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo at 9 Piazza del Duomo. (Open 9:30 to 12:30 P.M. and 3 to 6:30 P.M. Closed Tuesdays and weekend afternoons.)

Not least, there is the Museo del Tessuto, the textile museum at the teaching Istituto Tecnico Industriale Tullio Buzzi, 9 Viale della Repubblica.

As well as the cloth available in shops throughout Prato, the most obvious take-away item is a package of biscottini di Prato, consumed throughout Tuscany after lunch or dinner and after being dipped in vinsanto, a strong sweet wine. The original and best shop is the Pasticcio in Antonio Mattei, 20 Via Ricassoli.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

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## TRAVEL

# The Last Kaiser's Hidden Treasures In Holland



The Huis Doorn (right), where the Kaiser Wilhelm II spent his last days among possessions brought from Berlin; the ornate hallway (above) and the dining room (below).

by Philip Mansel

DOORN, the Netherlands — There is no need to go to Berlin to see art treasures of the Hohenzollerns, kings of Prussia and German emperors. The cream of the Hohenzollern collections is in a Dutch country house. It is open to the public every day from mid-March to October, but few people know about it.

Forty minutes' drive southeast of Amsterdam through flat, built-up countryside is the town of Doorn. It is as clean and predictable as many others in the Netherlands. On the edge of the town is Huis Doorn, a small, late 18th century mansion with a hideous 1920s gatehouse. The gatehouse was built to house the courtiers of the last inhabitant of the main house, Kaiser Wilhelm II.

When World War I ended in November 1918 he took refuge in the Netherlands. The militaristic monarch became a peaceful old gentleman, who never embarrassed his hosts. In 1920 he moved to Doorn. In 1922, after

the death of his first wife, he married a woman half his age, Princess Hermine of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The government of the Weimar Republic, obsequious and unsure of itself, allowed him to take almost anything he wanted from his palaces in Germany. The result is a series of sumptuous, regal rooms that are an oasis of Prussia in the Dutch countryside.

The most interesting objects are associated with Frederick the Great. Like many hardened warriors he liked delicate French works of art. In the smoking room there are pictures by Nicholas Lancret and Jean-Baptiste Pater of innocent games and dances, and portraits by Antoine Pesne and Jean-Baptiste Liotard of Frederick's circle of artists and of writers such as the extremely good-looking Count Algarotti. In the Gobelin room are splendid tapestries presented to Frederick's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, by Marie Antoinette.

Throughout the house there are excellent examples of 18th century German furniture and innumerable bronze and marble busts of

Hohenzollern ancestors, taken from the palaces of Potsdam. Doorn is also a paradise for connoisseurs of military uniforms. The kaiser kept the uniforms of all the regiments of which he was honorary colonel, and pictures of military ceremonies line the walls.

In this shrine of Prussian splendor there is a haunting English note. His mother, whom he treated atrociously, was Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. He grew up in a half-English atmosphere and the first thing he said when he reached Dutch soil in 1918 was, "Now give me a cup of real good English tea." Doorn reveals his love of England. The bookshelves are full of the works of Dorothy L. Sayers and P.G. Wodehouse. A giant platter inscribed with the signatures of the officers of the kaiser's English regiment is among the collection of regimental silver. The most striking of the family photographs scattered about the house is one of Queen Victoria, very old and very fat, inscribed "to dearest Willy from his loving grandmama, Victoria R.I."

The rest of the house also reflects the

kaiser's personality. Every morning he conducted a religious service for his household in the hall. He planted a magnificent collection of roses and pine trees in the park. In front of the house are his dogs' graves, with their names and "loyal to their master" carved on the stone. Evidently he never forgave the German people their lack of loyalty in 1918 when he was deposed. He never returned and is buried in Doorn.

The Doorn house remains much as the kaiser left it, and since 1945 has been turned into a museum. Moreover only a few miles away is the grandest and most interesting Dutch country house open to the public, Amerongen. The kaiser lived there from 1918 to 1920 before he moved into Doorn.

Huis Doorn is open from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Saturday, and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday.

Philip Mansel is a writer specializing in the history of monarchies. His next book, "The Eagle in Splendor: Napoleon I and his Court," will be published in June.



## FOOD

## Auvergne: A Hearty Peasant Diet In a Storybook Landscape

THE profile of the Auvergne is a rugged one. This is a remote, volcanic, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams, with steep, wooded, gray stone houses and narrow, winding roads. Where else would there be a restaurant named Le Bout du Monde — the end of the world?

This translates into a cuisine for enormous appetites, a peasant diet revolving around mountain hams and sausages, aged cheeses, giant rounds of rye bread, and rib-sticking fare like *aligot* (an enormous blend of mashed potatoes, garlic and tomato — the fresh curds used in making Cantal cheese) and

PATRICIA WELLS

*poulet* (a dense pork loaf mixed with Swiss chard, prunes, eggs, milk and herbs). The streams and rivers provide an abundance of fresh salmon trout as well as the prized, firm-fleshed *omble chevalier*, while the forests supply France with sweet wild blueberries, wild morel mushrooms and the delicate parasol mushroom known as the *cocherelle*. From the town of Le Puy come the famous green lentils — lentilles du Puy — the bean-like pulse cooked and served with sausages, salt pork or smoked ham, or used to thicken hearty soups.

And while Auvergnat wines are not well known outside the region, there are some pleasant surprises, including the light, refreshing white Saint-Pourcain and the meaty red Chanturgue, which goes so well with the hearty cuisine.

With a population density of 28 inhabitants a square kilometer (or 72 a square mile) the Auvergne is a place to go to get away from it all to spend days exploring and gathering picnic fare from small town markets.

Many of the region's villages are storybook sites, such as Tournemire — a hamlet between Salers and Aurillac where one can easily spend an hour exploring the restored homes, with their slate-gray roofs, stone bread ovens and tidy vegetable gardens bordered by a raging mountain stream. Do not miss Salers and Saint-Nectaire, which have given their names to the Auvergne's most famous cheeses, or Besse-en-Chandesse, a charming medieval village with huge houses of volcanic stone.

Gastronomically, the region is now in vogue for it is home to two of the most talked about restaurants in France. If you follow the theory that the best things in life are out of the way and hard to find, you will be pleased with Michel Bras's restaurant in Laguiole and Régis Marcon's auberge in Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid.

Laguiole — pronounced *lie-yull* — is a dreary, unremarkable village a long way from anywhere, but it has been put on the map by the highly publicized and innovative map by of Bras, who trained not with Troisgros or Bocuse, but with his mom. I can't say I agree with those who find Bras one of the top young chefs in France, but I certainly am willing to watch him grow.



A remote, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams.

The dull brown, modernized exterior of this hotel-restaurant gives no clue to what awaits inside: The dining room is a spectacularly restored former cheese-aging cave, a vaulted stone space tastefully and warmly decorated in shades of brown and gray, with an inviting daylight at one end. Bras offers a finely orchestrated menu that combines pure regional fare (some days I think could live on his *aligot* and well-spiced country sausage) with many imaginative offerings. His celebrated first-course wild mushroom tart was a disappointment, arriving dried out and over-salted, though the idea of sprinkling wild *cepe* mushrooms with a touch of grated walnuts was a good one. A better bet was the earthy boned rabbit and superb sautéed rabbit kidneys on a bed of wilted spinach, sprinkled with finely chopped truffles. Cheese is a must here, including a delicious local farm cheese that is half-goat's, half-cow's milk, much like a fine Saint-Marcellin, as well as the Laguiole and Saint-Nectaire, with plenty of deliciously crusty rye bread.

Marcon, a local boy, also learned to cook at the elbow of his mother, who now runs the cheese shop down the street from her son's place in Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid.

At the moment, the restaurant is, to say the least, one of the more modest establishments in France, a down-at-the-heels auberge with a quiet, kitschy sort of charm: African vases on the tables, a beamed ceiling painted bright red, and well worn pink-checked tablecloths.

All this will change soon, as Marcon is undertaking a major redecoration, essential since Christian Millau, the food critic, "discovered" the restaurant about a year ago, and anointed it with a whopping 16 out of 20 rating.

Those bored with both classic and nouvelle cuisine will find dishes to rave about, for Marcon's personal style marries the best ingredients of the region. Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is on the border of the Ardèche and the Auvergne, and the chef profits from the best of both areas.

I think of his food as rustic nouvelle, with a menu loaded with unusual fare, such as a soup of wild morel mushrooms and pearl barley; a stew of mountain goat brushed with hydromel (honey liqueur) and coriander, and farm rabbit cooked in a crust of foie, or fresh spring grasses. The foods and combinations sound more bizarre than they taste, and though his food is short on polish and presentation, there is no lack of flavor, which counts the most.

Fresh wild *cepe* mushrooms, local lamb, the green lentils of Le Puy, and *verveine du Velay* are all carefully woven into the menu. A single meal at the Auberge des Cimes serves as a quick introduction to the special ingredients of the region. Many of the dishes on the menu are old-fashioned preparations that Marcon remembers from childhood and would like to bring back. Rabbit in hay, for instance, is a dish his grandfather used to make each spring, when the fragrant wild grasses began to grow. Here it is served as a small, individual tourte, sliced at the table so that the fragrance of the grasses can be enjoyed. The rabbit is moist, meaty and infused with a most appealing, earthy flavor.

The chef is on a campaign to repopularize pearl barley, or *l'orge perlé*, which once grew in profusion in the area. This wholesome, nutty grain seems to have been forsaken for white rice, which much of the time is simply offered as dull filler. Along with the morel and barley soup, Marcon blends cooked barley with spinach, serving it as an accompaniment to delicious vegetable-stuffed snails.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is not far from some of the Rhone Valley's best vineyards, and one should not be disappointed with either the Saint-Joseph from a cooperative in Saint-Désirat or the white Condrieu from Jean Pinchon.

For now, the Auberge des Cimes remains a rustic detour along the gastronomic route. If you go, hope that the local schoolchildren have just delivered a healthy batch of local snails, that the sous-chef came in that morning with freshly caught pike and trout, and that the sun takes the chill off the stone facades of Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid. For those who want to learn how to prepare the auberge's dishes first hand, Marcon offers cooking courses during the winter months.

Michel Bras, 12210 Laguiole; tel: 65.44.32.24. Open April through mid-October. Closed Sunday evening and Monday (except in July-August, when closed only Monday lunch). Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Menus 100 to 310 francs. A la carte, about 350 francs.

Auberge des Cimes, 43200 Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid; tel: 71.59.93.72. Open April 15-Nov. 1. Closed Monday before June and after September. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. No a la carte. Menus 75 to 240 francs, not including service and wine.

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Jacques Cousteau

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Teledir	4178	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4
Amcor	4799	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	+ 1/4
Schroder	3418	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Worab	3078	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Domest	2905	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
IVM	2297	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Pratt	2214	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Wincke	2118	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Worham	2040	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Alco	2020	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
ABM	1901	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Loriel	1868	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
Worab	1868	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Close	CHG
334.11	321.86	322.54	+0.25

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(Continued on Page 14)



The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST**  
 Warm, very cloudy.  
 Wind NW, moderate.  
 Temperature, yesterday: Max. 21  
 70 Fahr.; min. 9 (45 Fahr.).  
 Chance of rain: Rather rough.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

40th YEAR. No. 14,476.

Business Office and Information Bureau:  
 20 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Tel.: Gutenberg 04-08 and 05-15.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927.

Editorial Office:  
 20 RUE DU LOUVRE. Tel.: Gutenberg 03-12 and 03-13.

PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

5.30 A.M. EDITION

**EXCHANGE RATES (CABLES)**  
 Dollar in Paris - - - 25fr. 54 1/2c.  
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## LINDBERGH NOW SPEEDING ALONE TOWARD PARIS

### Daring 25 Year-Old Aviator Due at Le Bourget Tonight; Great Paris Reception Ready

**BULLETIN.**  
 (By United Press.)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Friday. — Lindbergh thrilled this city tonight at 8.45 p.m. (12.45 a.m., Paris time), with a daring feat by passing through the narrow St. John's gap, 200 feet wide, flying far below the summit of its rocky walls. As he passed through he rose again, taking a course towards the open sea about East by North and increased his speed. Crowds in the streets and in the windows witnessed the plane as it slowed down and dipped low in a spectacular flight over the city. As he headed out to sea Lindbergh had put 1,200 miles, one third of his daring flight, behind him.

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Alone, without navigating instruments other than an ordinary magnetic compass to guide him, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, daring young American flier, is somewhere over the Atlantic tonight, winging his way eastward under a bright moon towards Paris, as far as was known at a late hour tonight. Undaunted by the death of four American fliers and the unknown fate of two heroic French airmen in efforts to span the 3,600 miles between the two cities, this twenty-five-year-old, fair-haired youth, embarked on the great adventure from Roosevelt Field this morning at 7.51 a.m. (12.51 p.m., Paris time).

#### PERFECT WEATHER

With perfect weather cutting a clear lane across the sea and his plane travelling at more than a hundred miles an hour when last sighted over land, his chances for success seemed bright to experienced airmen here tonight. According to the United States Naval Hydrographic Office, after studying weather charts and the flier's estimated speed, he should reach Paris (Le Bourget) Saturday night at 9.30 p.m. (French summer time) if all goes well.

#### GOES 100 MILES AN HOUR

At 4 o'clock this afternoon (9 p.m. Paris time) the phony airman left the North American Continent and headed across more than 1,800 miles of sea. At that hour he had put approximately 800 miles behind him in slightly fewer than eight hours, averaging nearly 100 miles an hour. He was sighted at Mull's Head, Nova Scotia, heading eastward toward Ireland, which he expects to reach sometime tomorrow afternoon.

#### To Gain Speed

As his load lightened with the fair weather ahead, it is expected he will be able to speed the plane up to nearly 135 miles an hour, which, naval observers estimate, will bring him to sight of the French coast at about dusk. All United States naval vessels have been notified of his departure and of his proposed route by Admiral Beale, chief of Naval Operations, and Captain Field, of the United States liner President Roosevelt, who was at the time of the vessel's course to the Northwest to bring it in line with the flier's route.

#### Flight Stirs Broadway

Broadway swept the Long Island flying fields and Broadway tonight as the reports showed that this aviator was alone in his machine, "Lindbergh," was heading his way toward his goal after starting the thirty-six-hour grind alone with only two hours sleep.

This morning some alarm was felt for his safety, following reports that a plane passed near Brooklyn, Mass., with a spluttering engine. Others said the motor seemed to be functioning perfectly and a seaplane was sent up, but failed to report the flier.

Hopes soared again however when further reports showed he was gradually putting hours and miles behind him and the crowds before newspaper headlines began to stand the ground, cheering each new report until the news was flashed that he was headed across the vast stretch of sea.

This morning as the news spread northward after a difficult take off five planes, including that of Commander Byrd escorted him across Rhode Island and the Sound leaving him as he turned east across Rhode Island. Arthur C. Cawston, Curtiss pilot, who was one of the fliers in the escort, said that Lindbergh's plane had developed phenomenal speed considering the load, bettering one hundred miles an hour.

#### Climbs Into Flare

At seven-thirty Lindbergh climbed into the cockpit as coolly and deliberately as he had done everything since landing here slightly more than a week ago. His bashful, soft-spoken manner belies alone in his machine, which is a pigmy compared with other crafts built for the Atlantic hop, has made him a popular idol. He is rather a handsome youth and this, with his cool daring, has brought him the title of the "Baby Face of the Air" from the feminine half of the United States.

Three days' rations, consisting of compressed food tablets, hot chocolate and coffee in thermos bottles and a supply of fresh water was placed aboard shortly before. The machine carried the minimum of equipment, including a rubber life raft and a mask for breathing at high altitudes.

As he jumped into the cockpit the young flier turned to his St. Louis backers who were standing nearby and said: "Don't worry, I'll be in Paris tomorrow, safe and sound."

#### DARE-DEVIL FLIER



Charles A. Lindbergh

### LONG FLIGHT STAKED ON POWERFUL MOTOR

Despite the general belief that Charles A. Lindbergh is going off half-cooked in his venture across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, the Ryan monoplane in which he is now somewhere out at sea is a masterpiece of engineering.

An interesting feature of the trans-Atlantic plane is that the engine is of the same type as those installed in the Columbia, of the Bellanca expedition, and the America, to be piloted by Commander Richard E. Byrd. Lindbergh's machine and the others are propelled by 220-horse-power Wright-Wheeler air-cooled motors. These engines have nine cylinders and are of the fixed radial type. Whereas Commander Byrd's plane is equipped with three of these powerful motors, Lindbergh's machine has only one.

The feature of the Ryan monoplane is Lindbergh's periscope arrangement for seeing straight ahead. A large gasoline tank under the wing made it necessary for the pilot's compartment to be moved to the rear. As a result Lindbergh could see downward, but not forward. Thus the periscope was arranged. The monoplane measures forty-two feet, from wing to wing, about the same as the machine in which Captain Scott and Col. took off from Le Bourget airport. The plane's loaded weight is two and one-half tons. In outward appearance, Lindbergh's machine seems to be a simple affair, but it is a masterpiece of engineering. The lone pilot sits in a small wicker chair, facing a huge instrument board on which are the readings of height, air speed, angle turns, motor speed, oil pressure, the fuel indicator, the carb indicator and the compass.

### Mother of Flier at Her Work

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

DETROIT, Friday. — Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, whose son is braving death over the Atlantic alone tonight in an effort to be the first to fly from New York to Paris, taught her chemistry class in the high school here today as unconcerned as if her son was safe at home.

Before entering the classroom this morning she asked the superintendent that no bulletins should be sent her during the day and that no interviews should be granted, saying she did not want to be disturbed while at her work. Throughout the school day she taught as usual, and only late this afternoon would she listen to news of her son as he flew after hour he puts miles and New York behind him.

"I am not worried," she said. "Charles is an excellent pilot, and he will reach Paris."

Last week she came to New York to see him before he took off, but when she found that his start would be delayed she calmly announced she must return to "her school." At that time she expressed every confidence in Lindbergh, saying he was the only pilot she would fly with.

### American Club Dinner Bid Accepted by Flier

(Special to the Herald.)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Just before he hopped off today for Paris, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh stated that he would be pleased to attend a dinner to be given by the American Club of Paris in honor of the first successful pilot in the Ortel competition. He regretted, he said, that the usual preparations had prevented more than verbal acknowledgment of the invitation which had been sent through The New York Herald of Paris and delivered by the New York Herald Tribune.

### Lindbergh Has Had Only One Week of Limelight But Incidents in Life Point Way to Daring Flight

When Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, flight-commander of the Missouri National Guard, entered the ranks of the United States air mail fliers and began his regular grinds across mountains and plains, through snow and hail and sleet, he was only one of a group of quiet, unassuming young fliers engaged in the routine business of earning a living.

It was not until he made one, and then shortly after, another, safe descent in a parachute from his usual plane after experiencing trouble with his plane while in the air, that he came to be known among his fellow workers as "Lucky" Lindbergh. Something about the casual manner in which he took these hairbreadth escapes made him to the select fraternity of nicknamed aviators.

#### Competent Mail Pilot

On more than one occasion thereafter he would settle an ice-cemented plane on earth out of an air filled with rain and sleet when the fast seemed impossible. Mail in "Lucky" Lindbergh's plane was always regarded as "safe mail." Somewhere, somehow, he always intruded up.

Spectators that wandered curiously to the San Diego flying field last April 20, drawn by vague reports that a daredevil youth was to test a Ryan monoplane of doubtful possibilities, with the thought of a trans-Atlantic attempt somewhere in the background, again gathered, and turned their heads toward the plane, after completing tests, so lately watched a Curtiss hawk plane which suddenly had appeared as if from nowhere that they remained until the grating crunch of metal and crash to earth.

Yet almost before they had time to survey themselves the plane was gone, leaving the hapless and the blonde twenty-five-year-old airman was heading solitarily over the heated motors to see what the first test had done on them. "Lucky" Lindbergh was merely running true to form.

#### Nation Takes Notice

And when on May 11 the daring flier "wounded" down near St. Louis, leaving left San Diego only a scant fourteen

hours before, the nation took notice of him. But when he was about to leave for Paris, he was again in the limelight.

When he was not there, he was in the limelight. He was in the limelight when he was in the limelight.

Only twenty-five years old, Charles Lindbergh was born twenty-five years ago. Charles A. Lindbergh, his father, was a mail-woman, once a United States representative in Congress, and once later on, the Ryan-Laird plane, running on that ticket for the nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

This feeling for a cause that is non-conservative and even considered radical in some quarters, may have gone from father to son, and may have inspired the younger Charles to forsake the more solid order of things. The elder Mr. Lindbergh died May 24, 1884, after a fairly long illness.

The flier's mother, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, seems to be the counterpart of her son. When the young man ar-

ried he was not there. She is a high school teacher in St. Louis.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Atlantic and successful landing in Paris, the articles on these pages have been excerpted from the archives of the

**Herald Tribune**  
 INTERNATIONAL  
 Ralph Barnes, a novice Herald reporter, was the first to interview Lindbergh after finding the pilot at the American Embassy in Paris. His article, "Lindbergh Tells of his flight," ran on May 22 (see next page). Barnes himself went on to become one of the best-loved reporters at the paper, and was killed when the plane in which he was covering an early stage of World War II was shot down over Greece.

Charles Lindbergh was born twenty-five years ago. Charles A. Lindbergh, his father, was a mail-woman, once a United States representative in Congress, and once later on, the Ryan-Laird plane, running on that ticket for the nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

### EIGHT AIR EXPERTS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON LINDBERGH'S TRY

### Most Aviation Men Are Optimistic Over American's Chances of Success

#### FALLING ASLEEP FEARED

### Some Officials Doubt Pilot's Ability to Remain Awake for Full 35-Hour Period

The question of whether or not Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, who took off from Roosevelt Field at 7.52 yesterday morning, will succeed in his attempt to fly from New York to Paris without stopping, brought forth varied opinions yesterday from flight aviation experts here who have been keenly interested in the long flight.

Colonel Clifford B. Hanson, president of the International League of Aviators, said yesterday:

"Lindbergh is the most spectacular and daring flier ever attempted, and we all hope he will succeed. Now that he has left Nova Scotia and is skirting Newfoundland, it is as good as an altitude of from six to eight thousand feet he will have the land in sight behind him for about six hours. It would then not be many hours more before he would get it in front of him. This is a question of his endurance and the endurance of his motor. If he takes drugs to keep himself awake however, this might affect his judgment in landing."

Mr. Hanson and Major Granville Pollock of the League will meet Lindbergh at Le Bourget and offer him the hospitality of the League.

### Granville Pollock

Major Granville Pollock, who served in the Lafayette Escadrille and the American Army during the war, asserted that he believed it a physical impossibility for a pilot to fly a machine for thirty-six hours without a rest. "Even though his control stick is so adjusted that it does not require him to hold it at all times," explained Major Pollock, "I think the nervous strain created while in the air is so great that Captain Lindbergh will surely doze."

Leon Bathiat, who has been flying for the past twenty-four years, felt very optimistic about Captain Lindbergh's success. "The exceptional way in which he flew from California to New York without a mishap is the basis on which I found my opinion. Captain Lindbergh must have a marvellous sense of navigation to have so accurately completed this flight."

### All Paris Preparing to Welcome Trail-Blazer of Skies to France

If Captain Charles Lindbergh sets his plane down at Le Bourget flying field tonight, he will be received by one of the most enthusiastic crowds of Americans and French ever assembled for a welcoming ceremony in France.

The committee of welcome of the Paris chapter of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States has been ready for three weeks to greet the first to fly from New York to Paris, and yesterday it sent invitations to some of the most distinguished American and French people in Paris.

Ambassador Herriot has declared his intention of being on hand, stating that everything else will be laid aside for the moment. Many other prominent French and American officials will be present.

French Government authorities have promised their fullest co-operation, and American and French organizations are busy with preparations. Members of the committee of welcome of the Aeronautic Association said that if Lindbergh arrived the ceremonies at the field would be short, since the aviator would not be exhausted and in need of immediate rest.

A group of physicians will be on hand, among them Dr. Charles R. Bove, of the American Hospital in Paris. All arrangements for Lindbergh's quarters in Paris have been made, but the committee has not announced these.

Numerous other preparations are being made. The American Club of Paris is to honor Lindbergh at the Hotel Ambassadeur. The first official invitation from a French organization was made yesterday shortly after it was announced that Lindbergh had started. It came from the Aéro-Club de France, inviting the American to a reception at the club rooms at 5 p.m. on Monday. The exact time of the Aeronautic Club luncheon has not been announced.

Many Americans will want to attend the reception of the American Club, and it may be possible for them to do so, it was said yesterday.

Those wishing to be present are asked to communicate with the secretary at 2 rue des Italiens, Lindbergh, just before his start yesterday, was welcomed by the committee of the American Club.

Mr. C. R. Wood, of the National Aeronautic Association, is making arrangements for sending planes to meet Lindbergh in case he nears the shores of France.

Many other preparations are being made by the committee of welcome. Mr. Wood visited Commandant Beuvieux, director of the field at Le Bourget yesterday morning, and made arrangements as to lighting the field, police control of the crowds, etc.

The committee includes, besides Mr. Wood, Mr. Donald Harper, Dr. A. I. Hipwell and Col. William I. Westervelt. Among those invited by special invitation by the committee to be present, are: Le Bourget tonight are Ambassadors Herriot, Mr. Alphonse Gaslin, American Consul-General, M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor at American Embassy; General William Wright Harris, Military Attaché at American Embassy; Major B. E. Young, Air Attaché at American Embassy; Lt. D. D. Dugre, Assistant Naval Attaché; Mr. Perry Peixoto, President of the American Club in Paris; Mr. Gaston Menier, President of the Senate Air Committee; General Fajard, chief of French Air Service; General Girod, president of the Chamber of Deputies Air Committee; General Regault, Inspector-General of Aeronautics; Mr. B. H. Cogner, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Captain Fourrier.







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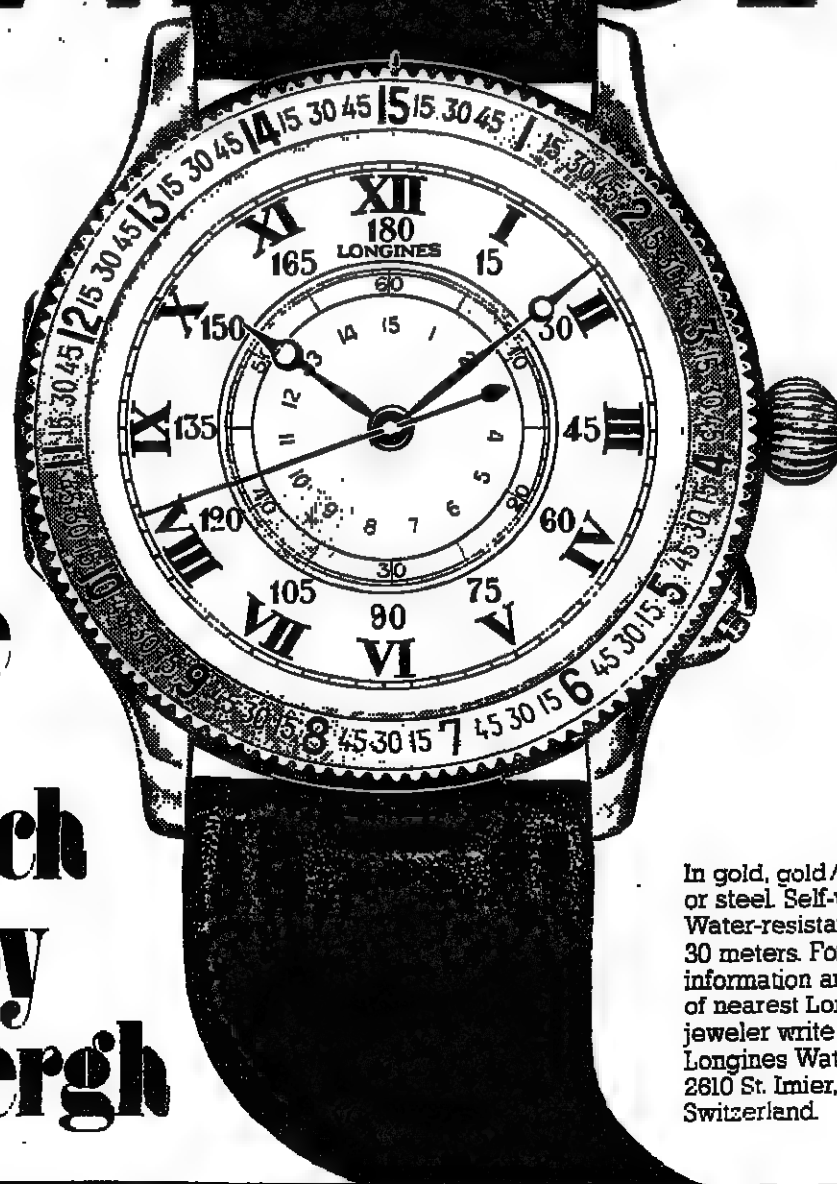


May 21, 1927 / Lindbergh lands at Le Bourget  
after a 33 hour 39 minute solo flight from New York

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# Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	Close
20	19 1/2	18 1/2	Rockwell	.66	2.5	17	263 1/2	29 3/4
20	19 1/2	18 1/2	Rockwell	.66	2.5	17	263 1/2	29 3/4
20	19 1/2	18 1/2	Rockwell	.66	2.5	17	263 1/2	29 3/4
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	Close	
							Week	Change	
							High	Low	
26%	13	Transo	2.38	6.8		41	23%	23%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	1.12	1.2		4	121	23%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
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26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
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26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
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26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
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26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5		4	1997	42%	+ -
26%	11%	Transo	2.72	4.5					

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# U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

May 21

Grains

Food

Metals

Liquors

Cattle

Pigs

Hogs

Sheep

Goats

Horses

Donkeys

Mules

Oxen

Cows

Calves

Poultry

Dairy

Eggs

Bacon

Ham

Cured

Smoked

Pickled

Marinated

Spiced

Seasoned

Flavored

Sautéed

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Stewed

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Succursale de Luxembourg.	
20 Boulevard E. Servais, Luxembourg.	



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Up on Discount Rate Rumor

NEW YORK — The dollar rose slightly Thursday on New York as predictions of further falls were countered by rumors of an imminent rise in the 5.5 percent U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

A similar pattern had emerged in Europe, where market participants refrained from active trading ahead of Friday's release of the revised U.S. figure on the first-quarter gross national product.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said that the dollar drifted down from the day's highs when the Federal Reserve Bank supplied liquidity to the banking system, a move that tends to push interest rates lower.

In New York, the dollar still closed higher, at 1.7765 DM from 1.7750 Wednesday. It also rose from 140.65 yen from 139.75, to 1.4570 Swiss francs from 1.4560 and to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9395.

The British pound also eased against the dollar, to \$1.6800 from \$1.6810.

Dealers said that the revised U.S. figure for first-quarter GNP

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsch mark	1.7765	+0.0015
Swiss franc	1.4570	+0.0010
French franc	5.9425	+0.0030
Italian lire	2036.00	+0.00
Spanish peseta	166.67	+0.00
Portuguese escudo	200.48	+0.00
Belgian franc	36.36	+0.00
Dutch guilder	3.7603	+0.0003
Austrian schilling	13.7603	+0.0003
Japanese yen	140.65	+0.10
South Korean won	180.00	+0.00
Thai baht	50.00	+0.00
Singapore dollar	1.3600	+0.0000
Malaysian ringgit	2.3600	+0.0000
Indonesian rupiah	1,600.00	+0.0000
Philippine peso	46.00	+0.0000
Chinese yuan	8.2800	+0.0000
Indian rupee	46.00	+0.0000
Pakistani rupee	46.00	+0.0000
Sri Lankan rupee	46.00	+0.0000
Myanmar kyat	46.00	+0.0000
Burmese kyat	46.00	+0.0000
Laotian kip	46.00	+0.0000
Cambodian riel	46.00	+0.0000
Vietnamese dong	46.00	+0.0000
North Vietnamese dong	46.00	+0.0000
South Vietnamese dong	46.00	+0.0000
East German mark	46.00	+0.0000
West German mark	46.00	+0.0000
East German dollar	46.00	+0.0000
West German dollar	46.00	+0.0000
East German yen	46.00	+0.0000
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East German dollar	46.00	+0.0000
West German dollar	46.00	+0.0000
East German yen	46.00	+0.0000
West German yen	46.00	+0.0000

growth would provide a major clue to the health of the economy. Figures for April's durable goods orders and consumer prices also will be released Friday.

## M-1 Rose \$1.6 Billion In Week Ended May 11

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrow measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$750.6 billion in the week ended May 11, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$749 billion from \$748.8 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$753.6 billion from \$751.5 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and traveler's checks.

## Gold and Silver Slip as Investors Sell for Profits

LONDON — Gold and silver prices slipped Thursday from Wednesday's closing levels as an increasing number of investors took a calmer look at Citicorp's decision to set aside \$3 billion against doubtful loans to developing countries.

Gold ended the day \$6.25 lower at \$469.25 an ounce, \$13.25 off its 4 1/2-year high of \$482.50 reached here Wednesday. The emerging view that Citicorp's announcement on Tuesday was a realistic response to the international debt problem prompted some investors to take profits Wednesday.

Dealers said precious metals prices also eased on speculation of higher U.S. interest rates, which could strengthen the dollar as an investment currency and make speculative buying of bullion more expensive.

Silver closed at \$8.875 an ounce, down from \$9.155.

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## As Controls Widen, Bond Dealers See a Fight for Survival

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The mood at this year's gathering of the Association of International Bond Dealers, which opened here Thursday, is noticeably less carefree than in the past.

Profits are sagging and profound changes in the market environment are under way. The unprecedented growth of the 1980s has faded, setting the stage for what many expect will be a major test of survival for the association's 861 members, the professionals who constitute the international capital market.

The market is also beginning to lose its unregulated offshore status, gradually falling under the supervisory and regulatory control of national banking authorities.

The immediate threat of regulation comes from Britain, which has reshaped its domestic financial landscape and intends to apply its new rules to everyone doing business there.

As London is the capital of the Euro market, the regulatory changes will increase the cost of doing business by setting more stringent standards on the capital backing of securities firms. Regulators will also change the way business is conducted by requiring more transparency of pricing.

Some bankers say that these rules, as well as proposals from the European Commission in Brussels for prospectuses to be issued before new issues are marketed, may drive the capital market to some other, less regulated center.

At a panel discussion on the first day of the annual two-day conference, Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp. International of London, told delegates that regulation was inevitable.

The international capital market has become the "victim of its own success," too large to continue to escape supervision, he said.

The international market has

wanted to make itself a special case, exempt from regulation, he said, "but politicians in democratic countries are simply not going to stand by and enable a group of people who cherish the idea of doing things without being controlled to do so."

Further, he warned, "what occurs in London will follow in other places."

With costs of operations rising and the likelihood that the four-year bull market in bonds is entering a bearish phase, "the industry faces difficult times," he said.

If there is not much that bankers can do to stop the move to regulation, there is great resistance to more transparency in pricing.

The major participants have rejected a move within the bond dealers' association to develop an electronic trading system in which market-makers would post the prices at which they are committed to buy and sell Eurobonds.

The issue is expected to dis-

cussed at a general meeting Friday. On Thursday, Charles McVeigh 3d, chairman of Salomon Brothers International, outlined the opposition of the major trading houses.

"Firms that commit capital to the secondary market, and large resources in human terms, cannot 'hold all that down to a two-way price and have the rest of the community trade around it,'" he said.

The major market-makers argue that such a procedure would wipe out trading profits and drive market-makers out of the business, ultimately drying up liquidity in the secondary market to the disadvantage of all market participants.

The keynote speaker on Thursday, Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, called for Japanese authorities to loosen restrictions, such as withholding tax on interest, turnover tax on securities trading, and new issue registration requirements, so that more international business can be initiated within Japan.

## Taiwan, Pressured on High Reserves, Will Unleash Outflow

TAIPEI — In a move to reduce its foreign exchange reserves and ease trade frictions with Washington, Taiwan said Wednesday that it planned to suspend all controls on the outflow of capital, which have existed since the establishment of the Nationalist government in 1949.

The government said in a statement that the cabinet approved a proposal from the Finance Ministry and the central bank designed to cut record foreign exchange reserves of \$57 billion, the world's third-largest after Japan's and West Germany's.

Chen See-ming, head of the Finance Ministry's monetary department, said at a news conference that the proposal would go before the National Assembly in late June.

The government statement said that recently introduced controls on the inflow of capital would remain in place.

Bankers and businessmen welcomed the announcement, saying that the suspension of curbs would improve Taiwan's image as a major trading nation.

"It is indeed a giant step for Taiwan," said John Brinsden, the Taiwan manager for Standard Chartered Bank.

At the Finance Ministry, Mr. Chen said that businesses and individuals would be allowed to hold unlimited amounts of foreign exchange under the proposal.

Mr. Chen said that the government reserved the right to reimpose controls if the country had a trade deficit or if its foreign exchange reserves dropped sharply.

Philip Chou, head of the central bank's foreign exchange department, said, "The time is ripe for us to liberalize our foreign exchange controls. People will be allowed to freely hold U.S. dollars and use them."

Mr. Chou confirmed that the government would continue controls on capital inflows. These were introduced March 12 to prevent speculative funds from taking advantage of the rise in the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. currency.

Mr. Chou declined to provide figures on the speculative funds. Bankers estimate that \$10 billion had flowed into Taiwan since early last year.

The central bank governor, Chang Chi-cheng, said that the decision to drop controls on the outflow of capital was part of government efforts to liberalize financial markets.

"We hope the new move will help boost the outflow of foreign exchange and reduce our reserves," Mr. Chang said.

Su Han-ming, an economist at the International Commercial Bank of China, said: "The move will definitely help cut Taiwan's

reserves and ease trade frictions with Washington."

Most of the reserves came from the trade surplus with the United States, which rose to \$4.98 billion in the first four months of 1987 from \$3.86 billion a year earlier.

Last year, Taiwan's total surplus in merchandise trade reached a record \$16 billion.

Earlier this month, after the central bank announced that foreign exchange reserves were at \$57 billion, a senior bank official said the growth in reserves was causing fear of growth in Taiwan's money supply and inflation.

The bank issued \$492 million worth of savings bonds May 12 in an effort to cope with the problem.

## Citicorp Move Will Complicate Debt Talks

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Citicorp's decision to add \$3 billion to its reserves as protection against weak loans is certain to complicate the process of obtaining the new money that Latin American debtors will soon require, according to government officials, bankers and diplomats across the region.

"This definitely does send a message to high-debt countries in the Third World that the next time around the negotiations are going to be even tougher," a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs said Wednesday. "Given the difficulty of the last round, that is really saying something."

The potential consequences of the Citicorp action were seen as most serious for Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors in Latin America and the two countries in the region where Citicorp's exposure is greatest.

Of the bank's Third World loan portfolio of \$14.7 billion, \$4.8 billion is in Brazil and \$2.8 billion in Mexico, making Citicorp the largest bank lender in both countries.

The Citicorp announcement sim-

gled out no one country. But the initial reaction in Brazil, whose \$108 billion foreign debt is the largest in the Third World, focused on the measure aimed in large part at the government of President José Sarney, already crippled by

hyperinflation, political squabbling and its decision in February to suspend interest payments.

That move was seen as increasing Brazil's leverage in renegotiating its loans at favorable interest rates. But Citicorp's action in effect shows that it already regards at least some of these loans as a lost cause, and increases the bank's bargaining power.

In a statement issued Tuesday night in Brasilia after a meeting with a Citicorp representative, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said the bank's action "in no way alters Brazil's policy in relation to the foreign debt" and would "not affect Brazil's relationship with Citibank."

The Mexican government had no immediate official comment on the

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG

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## SPORTS

## The Sun Also Rises, Again, in Milwaukee

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — The spectators were standing, clapping with hope and anticipation Wednesday at County Stadium as the pitcher got two strikes on the batter, possibly the last batter of the game.

The players were standing in the dugout, watching anxiously. This could be it. There was a tension, a sense of drama. One

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

more strike and the Milwaukee Brewers, oh boy, could win.

This wasn't the World Series, but it wasn't small potatoes, either. Not to this team, not to its fans. The Brewers were riding a 12-game losing streak. And this team that had won 13 straight to start the season, tying the major league record.

No team in this century had ever won so many straight and lost so many straight in one season, and the Brewers had done it all in less than a month.

Then relief pitcher Dan Plesac threw, and batter Fred McGriff took a called third strike. End of game. Fans roared, threw paper into the air, waved flags. The players hurried to the mound to congratulate each other.

As the players made their way through the tunnel to the clubhouse, they shouted, "We did it! We did it!"

The Brewers had won their 21st game of the season against 15 losses, 5-1 over the Chicago White Sox, as Steve Nieve — who had pitched a no-hitter during the winning streak — went eight innings, striking out 11, and Cecil Cooper, Robin Yount and Greg Brock homered. Cooper and Brock each had a teammate on base. The losing pitcher was Joel Davis, whose sole victory this year was in the game that ended the Brewers' winning streak on April 21.



Brett Butler of the Indians appeared to score from first base on a single in the third inning, since the Twins' catcher, Tim Lincecum, juggled the ball as Butler slid home. So Butler was upset, bottom right, when the umpire called him out.

Manager Tom Trebelhorn later put down a team sandwich in his office to answer questions from reporters who had come from near and far for this moment.

"Yes," he said, "one in a row is very exciting."

Trebelhorn said the difference in the streaks was "simple. Timely hitting versus untimely outs."

Perhaps the most revealing and distressing statistic for the Brewers was that during the 13-game hot streak they batted .321 with runners in scoring position. Going into Wednesday's game, they had driven in only 11 of the 109 runners in scoring position, for a .101 average, during the 12-game losing streak.

Another statistic: during the winning streak, the city cheered. There were four games in which the starting time was delayed because of the crush of fans who were trying to get into the park. Attendance

was often 40,000 and more with a peak of about 52,000, just short of capacity.

"Lately," said usher Linda Wright, "it's been lonely here in the stands."

"I try to tell the players," said Trebelhorn, "that they've got a lot of years up here, and they'll go through a lot of streaks and slumps, and strikeouts with the bases loaded and game-winning hits. I tell 'em, 'I hope I lose a thousand games in the big leagues.' If I do, that means I'll have won a lot of games, too, because I'll be around for a while. A lot of great managers have lost a thousand games."

Now, though, he was trying not to lose all thousand consecutively. A soft-spoken man who is still a substitute high school math and social science teacher, and who looks even younger than his 39 years, Trebelhorn had sat behind his desk before the game trying to sort out some papers, and seeking a way to end the losing streak. He sneezed, and sneezed again.

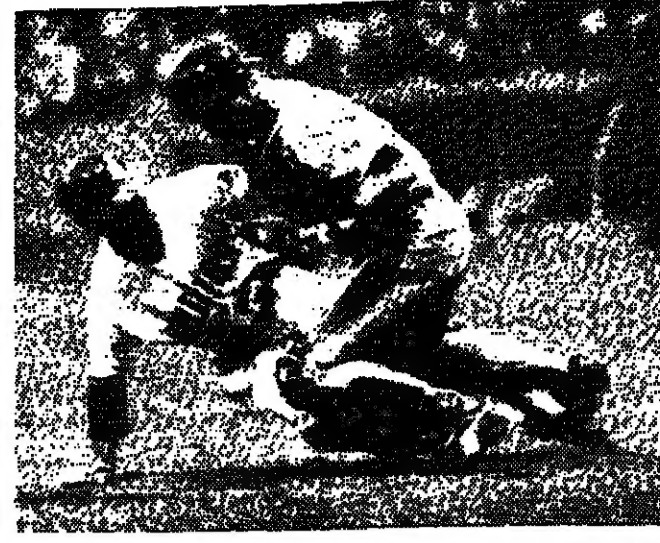
A cold?

"Allergies," he replied, a white handkerchief covering much of his face. His eyes, peeked over the handkerchief, "Allergic to losing," he said, and kind of laughed.

Elsewhere in the major leagues:

United Press International reported: Angels 4, Blue Jays 4; In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner's one-out homer in the bottom of the 10th inning beat Toronto. Joyner's ninth homer this season came off Tom Henke, who surrendered his first run in 19 relief appearances and 2 1/2 innings, and was the Angels' first homer in 56 innings.

Athletes 7, Yankees 5; In Oakland, California, Luis Polonia scored three runs and teammate



Mark McGwire hit his ninth homer in his last 11 games as New York starter Charles Hudson lost for the first time in seven decisions.

Twins 8, Indians 2; In Cleveland, Tom Brunansky hit his third grand slam in the majors, with two out in the sixth, for Minnesota.

Mariners 6, Orioles 2; In Seattle, John Moses broke a sixth-inning tie with a two-out double and Alvin Davis got three hits against Baltimore to back Mike Morgan's third complete game this season.

Red Sox 7, Royals 1; In Kansas City, Missouri, Bruce Hurst pitched a four-hitter and Wade Boggs and Glenn Hoffman each drove in two runs as Boston ended the Royals' five-game winning streak. Hurst struck out four in his league-leading sixth complete game in nine starts.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4; In Arlington, Texas, Darrell Evans' three-run homer in the fourth inning helped Detroit teammate Dan Pety win for the 100th time in the majors. Pety allowed only two hits after the second inning, striking out eight in the 7 1/2 innings he pitched.

Reds 6, Cubs 2; In the National League, in Chicago, Dave Parker and Nick Esasky, playing in his

second game this season after breaking his wrist in spring training, each hit a two-run homer for Cincinnati. Bill Gullickson, who has both of the Reds' complete games this season, pitched a seven-hitter, striking out nine.

Cardinals 5, Braves 4; In Atlanta, Ozzie Smith singled in Vince Coleman to give St. Louis its victory. Coleman led off the inning with a single and stole second.

Mets 10, Padres 3; In New York, Rafael Santana hit a two-run double and his team capitalized on three San Diego errors in the fourth inning.

Giants 9, Expos 7; In Montreal, Chili Davis singled in Jose Uribe in the eighth for San Francisco's winning run. The score was 7-7 when Uribe, activated from the disabled list before the game, singled, stole second and scored on Davis' fourth hit of the contest.

Pirates 5, Astros 3; In Pittsburgh, Andy Van Slyke, Sid Bream and Barry Bonds homered to help rookie Dorn Taylor get his first major-league victory, striking out seven Houston batters in 6 1/2 innings.

## Oilers Take 2d Game in Overtime on Kurri's Shot

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — In the first minute of overtime in Wednesday night's National Hockey

## STANLEY CUP FINAL

playoff game for the Stanley Cup, Esa Tikkanen chopped at the puck in the slot but could not fool Ron Hextall, who had appeared to hover in his goal all evening.

In the second minute, Wayne Gretzky rang a shot off the right post, and Hextall clamped that post with his stick to express his relief.

But 6 minutes 50 seconds into the overtime, when Jari Kurri drove a sharply angled shot from the left circle, Hextall, distracted by Paul Coffey's rush up the slot, did not move quickly enough and the Edmonton Oilers had a 3-2 victory.

They also had a 2-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, which was to resume Friday in Philadelphia. Edmonton is seeking its third championship in four years, missing out only last season.

Each team had won its only previous overtime game in this season's playoffs, and this was a pressured evening for both Hextall and Grant Fuhr. The goaltenders took turns at being brilliant, although it had seemed to be Hextall's fortune that his play reached a protective peak after his team had taken a 2-1 lead.

Northern Colorado was hushed for much of the final period as the Oilers, who had been reminded of their explosiveness in near-reverent remarks proffered by the Flyers following the home team's flashy 4-2 victory Sunday, had that explosiveness continually smothered.

Then, as the Flyers appeared to



Esa Tikkanen of the Oilers got surprised, but Dave Brown of the Flyers got penalized two minutes for tripping.

have control, Glenn Anderson sprang into the Philadelphia zone, got between defenders Doug Crossman and Dave Poulin and tied the score with 7:20 to play. With Crossman paralyzed and Poulin a step behind him, Anderson snapped his shot past Hextall's right skate.

With the 2-2 tie and the Flyers on a power play with three minutes left

in regulation, it was Fuhr's turn to keep them at bay. He did so, throwing himself to the ice to block shots when necessary.

The Flyers had intended to shock the Oilers into submission, and for the first 20 minutes they did. But as often as the Flyers struck, and they did 15 times in that period, Fuhr was able to shunt them aside.

The Flyers received a small shock themselves when Gretzky scored on a power-play 45 seconds into the second period. With Philadelphia having been penalized for too many men on the ice, it was Hextall who found himself bagged, and Gretzky had an easy time scoring, looming up beside the right post to deflect Kurri's shot, from the left circle, behind Hextall.

Then Flyers rebounded, and held a 2-1 lead when the period ended. At 13:20, Derrick Smith slammed a shot beneath Fuhr's left leg. Again at close range, Brian Propp collected the puck just above the right post and scored the go-ahead goal at 16:23.

The period ended with a melee in front of the Flyers goal, but the puck never got by Hextall and the Flyers, 9-0 in playoff games in which they have had to guard a third-period lead, maintained their poise.

According to Brad Marsh, the Flyers planned to squeeze the speed from Edmonton's attack with a football-type of blocking, planting themselves at mid-ice and, at the least, making the Oilers skate round them and lose some momentum.

But as Mike Keenan, the Flyers' coach, said, the Oilers "probably have the greatest potential of any team in the world to play a finesse game. And when you allow them to do that, certainly they become the most dangerous team in hockey."

"As a result, you have to be very careful that they don't get that confidence level that enables them to go on these offensive rolls. It becomes pretty devastating to the opponent."

## Mets Lose Ojeda for Season

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bob Ojeda, the Mets' best pitcher last season and the hope of a staff already riddled by injuries, must undergo surgery on his left elbow and will be unable to play again this season.

"I told he won't be able to throw a ball for four or five months, and he won't pitch until 1988," said the manager, Dave Johnson.

Team officials said the date and place of the operation would be decided Thursday.

Ojeda, a 29-year-old left-hander with pinpoint control, was traded to the Mets from the Boston Red Sox before the 1986 season and led the staff with 18 victories, 5 losses and a 2.57 earned-run average.

He became even more important this year after Dwight Gooden went into drug treatment and ace reliever Roger McDowell missed six weeks after surgery to repair a hernia.

Ojeda started six games but began to feel pain in the elbow of his throwing arm last month. He skipped one start in order to rest it, then started against the Atlanta Braves a week ago last Saturday and quit after one inning.

"I knew it was serious," Johnson said. "Bobby is my hardest worker, and he's not a complainer."

The problem was diagnosed as an inflammation of the ulnar nerve, perhaps caused by bone chips. The nerve will be repositioned during surgery to another spot in the elbow.



Bob Ojeda: Surgery

## Rugby Takes an Old Show to the World

New Zealand, Italy Kick Off Cup Today; Australia, France Among Favorites

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Television sets, probably millions of them, were being turned on in continental Europe before 5 o'clock this Friday morning. When did that last happen? The kickoff of rugby football's first World Cup is to blame.

On the scene, the season is late autumn and the place is New Zealand and Australia. But from May 22 to June 20 — when the final in Auckland is almost sure to be Australia versus Whomever — the old sport will be sized up in North and South America, Japan and South Korea, South Africa and Zimbabwe, and most of Europe.

The mood so far is low-key and palsy, in the amateur tradition. The teams of Wales, Ireland and Scotland flew out together from London and were joined en route by Canada's. The New Zealand and Romanian squads have been training together. A good time will have been had by all. But no one knows how rugby will pass this exposure test.

Take Friday's opening match, New Zealand versus Italy in Auckland. The All Blacks have been among the three or four best in the world for more than 80 years. Italy has rarely been able to give a major rugby country a scare. It could be a rout.

So could Wales versus Tonga on May 29, or Scotland versus Zimbabwe the next day. (See schedule in Scoreboard) But there will be close matches. Even the occasional free-running rout could make good television. And surely there will be upsets.

The preliminaries will see the 16 countries split into four groups, the top two teams in each group advancing to the quarterfinals. That makes 24 group matches, played at 8 venues in New Zealand and 2 in Australia. (A ninth New Zealand town, Rotorua, will host the consolation final between the losers of the semifinals.) The schedule numbers 31 World Cup matches in all.

Group 1: Australia, England, United States, Japan. The Wallabies under coach Alan Jones are the acknowledged world leaders along with South Africa, absent for political reasons. England will be happy to avoid humiliation Saturday in Sydney. The U.S. ambition is to make it to the quarterfinals by beating England on June 3. Any Japanese victory would be an upset.

Group 2: Ireland, Wales, Canada, Tonga. The Irish and Welsh ought to settle first place when they meet Monday. The loser risks facing Australia in a quarterfinal. The winner will expect to face England. But this group, in particular, appears to be vulnerable to draws and upsets.

Group 3: New Zealand, Argentina, Fiji, Italy. The All Blacks' biggest problem may be overconfidence. Argentina versus Fiji on Sunday, with second place at stake, could be a cliff-hanger.

Group 4: France, Scotland, Romania, Zimbabwe. France versus Scotland on Saturday would seem to be the big match of the first two weeks. The winner can expect to barge past Argentina (or Fiji) to a semifinal against Australia in Sydney. The loser should face New Zealand in a quarterfinal.

There has been café talk in Paris about a disastrous opening loss to the Scots, after which the fired-up Tricolours would struggle uphill to victory over the All Blacks — confirming the French demolition of New Zealand in Nantes, France, last November. This hopeful scenario



Prop Tito Lupino, one of Italy's best, and his team trained in Auckland for the cup opener against New Zealand.

Africa, but he stood aside rather than risk being refused visas by Australia and New Zealand.

Craven gave a neutral forecast in a recent interview, saying he expected New Zealand to "win hands down." He dismissed the Australians as "too predictable. As for the French: 'It all depends on their mood. They're very moody.'"

In theory at least, even the biggest stars are amateurs. For a typical example, the U.S. national squad, the Eagles, includes a petroleum engineer, two lawyers, a computer salesman and teachers. Players in Europe are predicting a professional revolution in the sport after the World Cup — perhaps a paid tour to South Africa by the winner, especially if the winner happens to be Australia.

The sport takes its name from a town and its school northwest of London. Tradition has it that a schoolboy — William Webb Ellis, for whom the World Cup trophy is named — innovated at Rugby School in 1823 by running with the ball instead of kicking it.

From the British school games of that period have come association football (soccer, the kicking game) and rugby football (rugger, the handling game). Scotland and England played the first international rugby match in 1871.

It was mainly through Cambridge alumni that the sport spread throughout the world. In 1888-89 a squad of New Zealand Maoris toured the British Isles, launching a touring habit that has been one of rugby's fondest traits over the years. The last tour before the World Cup took New Zealand to France last November. The French had staged a round-the-world tour to Argentina, Australia and New Zealand the previous June.

In the United States, rugby developed into American football. The ancestry lives on in the oval shape of the ball (but rugby's ball is bigger) and in terms: "scrummage" (in rugby, "scrummage") and "touchdown," for example.

The forward pass is banned in rugby; so are most forms of blocking. The match has two 40-minute halves, and a team's 15 starters stay on for the duration unless a doctor certifies injury. Only two replacements are allowed per team. Everybody runs, passes (laterally) and tackles.

The game is about possession — winning the ball in the scrum, at the lineout or in a ruck or maul — and then attack. Aficionados will say that an attacking wave of inter-passing backs can be the most thrilling sight in sports.

If youngsters and parents around the world see many such attacks on the screen in coming weeks, rugby may win its exposure gamble — and strike a blow against American football in an emerging contest for supremacy as the international winter contact sport par excellence.

But packs of hulking forwards wrestling in the mud, between boring pauses for the goalkicker to do his thing, would be less telegraphic.

Either way, rugby folks will still say that it's the sport's spirit that matters most. A remarkable achievement has been the ability of elderly administrators to keep handing down that faith to strong-headed young men. Now we have 22-year-old Gary Hein, the youngest Eagle, telling The New York Times: "What appealed to me was the camaraderie, the closeness. Football is more of a business. Rugby is a little more relaxed."

Expect high jinks at the World Cup, too. And maybe television will capture the spirit along with the knicks. The best message to the world would be the honest one: that rugby is fun.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Göteborg Wins Soccer's UEFA Cup

DUNDEE, Scotland (AP) — IFK Göteborg of Sweden won soccer's UEFA Cup on Wednesday, playing a 1-1 tie with Dundee United of Scotland to win the two-game final, 2-1, on aggregate goals.

Göteborg, which also won the trophy in 1982, had won the first leg by 1-0 and scored first Wednesday, on Lennart Nilsson's goal in the 28th minute. That kept Göteborg's streak going of having scored an away goal in every round of the playoffs, and meant that United had to score at least three goals to win the cup.

John Clark tied the score in the 59th minute, but United's constant second-half pressure failed to stretch its record to 25 consecutive UEFA Cup games without a defeat. Consequently, United, which had been trying to win two trophies in five days, ended with none, having lost to underdog St. Mirren on Saturday in the final of the Scottish Cup.

## Motta Quits as NBA Mavericks' Coach

DALLAS (AP) — Dick Motta, criticized for considering jobs with the New York Knicks and the Los Angeles Clippers, resigned Wednesday as coach of the Dallas Mavericks. He did not say if he would go to another National Basketball Association team.

"I cannot apologize for any of my actions or quotes," Motta said. "Friendship means never having to say you're sorry. I have that kind of relationship to Mr. Carter," he added, referring to the team's owner, Donald Carter.

Motta, the only coach the Mavericks have had since entering the NBA in 1980, left after reading his brief statement. Carter said later he had been informed of the decision just minutes before and that he did not try to talk Motta out of it.

## For the Record

Grant Goodenrich, a 24-year-old rookie guard, became the most recent of the NBA's Phoenix Suns to be indicted, on charges of transferring or offering to transfer "a quantity" of cocaine.

Super Bowl XXV, in 1991, will be played in Tampa, Florida. NFL owners decided Wednesday at their annual spring meeting, Tampa beat out San Diego, Miami, Los Angeles and Anaheim, California. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			Toronto	916 866 863 — 4
Chicago	800 800 360 — 1	0	Seattle	206 466 600 — 1
Milwaukee	800 416 600 — 2	1	Calif.	916 866 863 — 4
Detroit	800 416 600 — 2	1	Nev. Hanks (18) and Wright, Las Vegas, Buick	702 466 600 — 1
Minnesota	800 416 600 — 2	1	Calif. Hanks (18) and Boone, W.-Lucas, 1-1	916 866 863 — 4
2 L.-Detroit, 1 L.-Milwaukee, Cooper (1)			Hanks, G-1, HRS-Toronto, Borfield (11)	916 866 863 — 4
Brack (4), Young (2)			McGriff (2)—California, Joyner (3)	916 866 863 — 4
Baltimore	800 800 360 — 1	0	New York	800 800 360 — 1
Seattle	800 162 162 — 1	0	Options	748 700 170 — 5
Hobyan, Dixon (4), O'Connor (6), Aase (8)			Hudson, Shirley (3) and Carone, Skinner (8)	916 866 863 — 4
			Phunk, Nelson (3), Howell (9) and Steinbach	916 866 863 — 4



## OBSERVER

## Modern Day Soap Opera

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Soap opera used to lean heavily on hospital dramas. As soon as a promising young pianist entered the plot you knew a doctor would soon be giving him some bad news. "I'm afraid you have a rare brain disease, Jeff," that completely destroys the patient's ability to carry a tune.

Yes, there would have to be an operation, but good Doctor Bob who had studied in Vienna was the only surgeon in the world who knew how to perform it and he recently suffered such a severe attack of amnesia that he can't remember how to take out a splinter.

The only person with persuasive power sufficient to make the good Doctor Bob remember everything is his beloved niece, but having been bitten by a rare insect, she has been in a coma for months, and — And so on.

I am speaking now of radio days. Why medical disaster entertained Americans in that long-gone age, I cannot say. Come to think of it, much of my familiarity with soap opera of the period was acquired while I was restricted to bed with one of the childhood ailments that justified staying out of school.

Memories of those wonderful old afternoons of tedious surgery through me recently when I paused by a television set at lunchtime and noticed a young woman apparently suffering from amnesia.

"Bless my soul, they still have soap opera, do they?" I cried aloud. "That poor girl is probably good Doctor Bob's granddaughter. Amnesia ran in the family, you know."

"It's not necessarily amnesia," my wife said. "In modern soap opera, a character's body sometimes gets occupied by aliens from outer space."

I could only cry, "Good heavens! What hath time and progress wrought?" as I settled down in nostalgic anticipation of some worse news from the hospital.

"Brace yourself," said my wife. "The days when they would keep an audience on edge for a month about high blood pressure are gone," my wife said. She was right. While I watched, a newly married couple were starting foreplay in their honeymoon suite.

New York Times Service

## A Priest Looks at TV's 'Morality Plays'

By Andrew Greeley

IN the controversy over TV evangelism, no one seems to have noticed that the most influential preacher in the United States is not Jim Bakker or Jerry Falwell or Cardinal John O'Connor.

Rather it is Bill Cosby.

Every week his program and some others — "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam" — present vivid and appealing paradigms of love to vast audiences.

This love is disclosed by the resolution of family tensions in the lives of characters who have become as real to Americans as the Huxtable family of "The Cosby Show": Heathcliff, Claire, Sondra, Denise, Vanessa, Theo and Rudy; "Family Ties" Alex, Andy, Jennifer and Mallory and their "parents," Steven and Elyse.

The popularity of these family situation comedies is so great, in fact, that this year "The Cosby Show" and "Family Ties" became, respectively, the first and second most-watched programs in the history of television.

The shows rarely draw explicit moral conclusions. Rather they hint lightly at the skills and traits that sustain love.

A modern version of the medieval morality play has slipped into prime-time television almost without anyone noticing it.

There are exceptions to the general restraint about moralizing and preaching: After the final commercial in an episode of "Growing Pains," Kirk Cameron, who plays Mike, steps out of character to emphasize the importance of saying "no" to cocaine, addressing the young people in the audience directly. In an hour-long episode of "Family Ties" in which Alex — Michael J. Fox — mourns for a dead friend, he faces squarely problems of life and death, meaning and belonging, faith and despair.

Albert Bergesen, a sociology professor at the University of Arizona and a student of popular culture, argues that the appeal of "The Cosby Show" is to be found in the intensity of family love "into which we slip when the program begins. It is like a Franklin

stove radiating warmth around which we crowd on a cold winter night. We know about rising divorce rates, single-parent families, abortion, incest, wife beating, teen-age pregnancy, but when the Huxtables are on screen we absorb their affection of a functioning intact family and feel good. When the program is over, we are more hopeful for families and for our own family. It isn't merely the gentle moral lesson. It's the appeal of love."

"The Cosby Show" provides moral paradigms and displays warm and renewing love. Does that make it religious?

"Sure it does," Bergesen says. "Family love is one of the tiny windows through which the Good or the Possible or God, if you want to use the term, peeks at us. It is in the little things of life, isn't it, that we often find the meaning of the big things?"

Having recently watched scores of tapes of "Cosby," "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam," I am prepared to propose that anyone who can certify that they have viewed two of these programs in a week can be dispensed, if not from weekend religious services, then at least from the sermon. They do it a lot better than we do it.

Some kids at a recent church meeting had told me about an episode of "Growing Pains" in which Matthew (who is about 9 or 10 years old) found himself in deep trouble because of lies about a call to a porno phone number, which resulted in \$65 extra on the phone bill.

"What was the lesson of the show?" I asked them.

"Don't lie to your parents when you're going to get caught," a boy a couple of years older than Matt informed me. Then, thinking about it, he added, "Well — don't lie to them ever."

How many clergy, I wonder, see the family programs as sermon material? Very few, probably. Too busy being relevant. And too blinded by the ecclesiastical and ideological concerns to see the religious in the ordinary, daily lives of people.

The congregations certainly watch, however. I proposed re-



Bill Cosby, Keshia Knight Pulliam: All you need is love.

cently in a parish in Tucson, half-fun and full-serious, that we think about "The Martha, Mary and Lazarus Show," in which these three young people (if they had not been young, they would have been married), who were unofficial foster children of Jesus, be imagined as not much different from Theo, Denise and Vanessa Huxtable. The point was that the love among the three biblical figures was as authentically human love as that portrayed (however simply) in the Huxtable clan.

The congregation thought the series was a great idea.

Then, moved by my success, I noted that the appealing connection between the Michael J. Fox character and his little brother was another template for family love.

I couldn't remember the name of the Fox role. What's he called? I demanded.

"Alex," the congregation answered with more vigor than they

They do not depict the anguish and suffering of many families or the discrimination against many black families. They ignore the misery and unhappiness that plague many husband-wife and parent-child relationships. They deal only with intact upper-middle-class families.

Like much media criticism, these comments are the result of the fallacy of misplaced genre. A half-hour TV program is not a three-hour Broadway production. A miracle play is not a sociological report or an ideological indoctrination. It points with quick, broad strokes and says to us not "this is the way all families are" or "this is what you must do," but rather "these are the skills needed to make intimacies work."

Those who demand that "Cosby" be more "militant" fail to understand the subtle boundaries that separate genres and the damage you do when you blur these boundaries. Should "The Cosby Show" be turned into an ideological platform, its fragile magic would be destroyed.

The basic objection to "Cosby" is that they are about intact, middle-class families, a social situation that many Americans in the cultural elite (and this includes not a few clerics) think (or would like to think) is obsolete.

Television viewers in the United States, including many who are not in intact families, seem to disagree with that cultural elite.

Based on the popularity of these shows, the public apparently believes that an intact family is better on the whole than a unitary family. Sometimes it may be necessary to be a single parent, but on the whole it is better to be a married parent. Because single parents and broken families are increasing, it does not follow, the public seems to think, that the intact and affectionate family is any less the ideal or that familial love is any less important.

The appeal of the shows is their portrait of family love, whether the family be intact or not.

Andrew Greeley is a Roman Catholic priest, a novelist and a professor of sociology. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times.

## PEOPLE

## Britain Blocks Export Of van Gogh Painting

Vincent van Gogh's painting "Sunflowers," recently purchased by a Japanese insurance firm for a record \$24.75 million (about \$39.85 million), must stay in Britain temporarily to give any British buyer time to raise the money to buy it. Richard Loe, the arts minister, announced Wednesday. Loe said he has deferred for six months a final decision on Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co.'s application for an export license. But Press Association, the domestic news agency, reported that an Arts Ministry spokesman later said that the export license would probably be granted in six weeks if no serious offer is made by then. J. Paul Getty Jr., who has donated millions to save other works of art for Britain, said he was not interested.

President Ronald Reagan, itemizing gifts received last year, says he accepted a footstool from Vice President George Bush, an air compressor from an old friend's wife and horse-stall nameplates from Secret Service agents. In all, the president received nine gifts with a total value of \$12,896. His wife, Nancy, accepted two gifts: an \$800 teapot from Maryann LaRoe, the movie producer, and his wife, who first introduced the Reagans, and a \$110 porcelain inkpot from her staff and volunteers in the first lady's office. The presents were revealed in Reagan's annual financial disclosure report.

The Soviet rock star Boris Grebenshikov is going to the United States with his band, Aquarium, to record an album and make a video next year, according to Marina Albee, president of Belka International, a company that specializes in U.S.-Soviet trade. The resulting album will be released simultaneously in the West and the Soviet bloc.

The British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has written an original piece of music for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's re-election campaign, her Conservative Party said. Lloyd Webber, composer of the musicals "Evita," "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera," donated his services to write the music, recorded last Friday by a 72-piece orchestra.

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